DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 211 054 IR 009 868

AUTHOR Goldhor, Herbert, Comp.
TITLE Fact Book of the American Public Library. Occasional Papers Number 150.
INSTITUTION Illinois Univ., Urbana. Graduate School of Library and Information Science.
PUB DATE 81
NOTE 89p.
AVAILABLE FROM Publications Office, Graduate School of Library & Information Science, University of Illinois, 249 Armory Bldg., 505 E. Armory Street, Champaign, IL 61820.

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Foreign Countries; Library Administration; Library Expenditures; *Library Facilities; *Library Materials; Library Personnel; *Library Services; *Public Libraries; *Statistical Data
IDENTIFIERS Australia; Canada; *Library Users; United Kingdom; *United States

ABSTRACT

This fact book, compiled to fill the need of practicing librarians and researchers for recent data on public libraries, contains statistics concerning or relevant to the U.S. public library system. Data on all aspects of American public libraries are summarized from such sources as annual reports, journal articles, surveys, books, doctoral theses, government studies, and other unpublished reports and documents. Most of the data included were published or gathered between 1973 and 1978, and none predate 1970. Information on public libraries in countries other than the U.S. has been included whenever the public library systems in those countries were comparable with the American model. Entries in the factbook are arranged alphabetically by topical subject heading, and bibliographic citations to the sources of the statistics given in each entry are included. (JL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

University of Illinois
Graduate School of Library and Information Science

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ISSN 0276-1769

Number 150
August 1981

Fact Book of the American Public Library

compiled by

Herbert Goldhor

ED211054

IR009868

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

L. Hoffman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

© 1981 The Board of Trustees of The University of Illinois

The Library Research Center of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science has established a computerized data base of statistical information on public libraries. Called "Fact Book of the American Public Library," the data base is available for use without charge.

Data are summarized from all available sources, such as annual reports, journal articles, surveys, books, and even doctoral theses and other unpublished documents. All aspects of American public libraries are covered, and abstracts are included for foreign countries (such as Canada, England, and Australia) which have public libraries comparable to our own. Similar data for the years from 1970 to 1978 have been published in "Fact Book of the American Public Library" compiled by Herbert Goldhor *(Occasional Papers* No. 150, August 1981; GSLIS Publications Office, 249 Armory Bldg., University of Illinois, 505 E. Armory St., Champaign, IL 61820; $3 prepaid).

Each abstract has some of the key statistics and a bibliographical reference to their source. The abstract is given one or more subject headings from a controlled vocabulary. Persons wishing to use the Fact Book data base are asked to write or call the Library Research Center (University of Illinois, 410 David Kinley Hall, 1407 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801; 217/333-1980). The request will be converted into the most nearly appropriate terms, and the file can be searched by subject, year of data, and state. The computer printout will be mailed promptly.

Libraries and other institutions and persons are requested to send the Library Research Center copies of relevant documents to be abstracted for inclusion in the data base.

Contents

Introduction vii
Adult programs 1
Agencies, Total Number of 1
Audiovisual Materials 2
Audiovisual Services 2
Book Collection 3
Book Collection, Annual Additions to 4
Book Collection, Composition of 4
Book Collection Evaluation 5
Book Collection Overlap 6
Book Collection—Total Number of Volumes Held 7
Book Price Index 7
Book Reviews 7
Book Selection 8
Bookmobile Users 8
Bookmobiles 9
Books-by-Mail 10
Branch Libraries 10
Buildings 11
Buildings—Additions, Remodeling, or Leasing 13
Buildings, New—Construction Details of 13
Cataloging, Computerized 14
Catalogs, Book 14
Catalogs, Card 14
Catalogs, COM 14
Catalogs, Upkeep of 16
Catalogs, Use of 16
Chief Librarians 17
Children, Work with 17
Children's Programs 18
Circulation 18
Circulation per Borrower 22
Circulation per Employee 22
Circulation, Subject Composition of 23
Circulation with Age of Book, Change of 23
Computerized Data Bases 23

Cooperation with Other Types of Libraries 24
Deposit Stations 24
Directors 24
Employees, Building 24
Employees, Clerical 25
Employees in County Public Libraries, Total Number of 25
Employees—Professional Librarians 25
Employees, Total Number of 26
Encyclopedias 28
Film Cooperatives 28
Films 29
Finances—Expenditures, Capital 30
Finances—Expenditures for Library Materials 30
Finances—Expenditures, Total 32
Finances—Expenditures, Total Current Operating 32
Finances—Income, Sources of 33
Finances—Income—State Aid 34
Friends of the Library 34
Fringe Benefits 34
Government 35
Head Librarians 36
Holidays, Number of Paid 36
Hospital Library Service 36
Hours Open 36
Indirect Use of Public Libraries 37
Information and Referral Service 37
Instruction in Library Use 37
Insurance, Medical, Life or Other 38
Interlibrary Loans 38
Interlibrary Loans, Intra-Agency Intra-System 41
Life Insurance 42
Loan Periods 42
Longevity Pay 42
Machine-Readable Data Bases 42
Main Libraries—Book Collection and Circulation 42
Medical Insurance 42
Moving Books to a New Library Building 42
Newspapers 42
Nonusers 43
Overdues 43
Paperback Books 44
Patron Count 45
Periodicals 45

Phonorecords 47
Prisons, Service to 47
Programs 47
Public Libraries by Population Served 48
Public Libraries, Number of 48
Public Relations 49
Public Services 50
Reciprocal Borrowing 50
Reference Books 50
Reference Interviews 50
Reference Questions 51
Reference Questions, Use of Neighboring Libraries for 54
Reference Service, Evaluation of 54
Reserves 55
Retirement Provision 55
Salaries 56
Salaries of Directors 56
Salaries of Non-Professional Employees 56
Salaries of Professional Librarians 56
School Libraries, Cooperation with 57
Schools, Service to 57
Serial Service Price Index 57
Service Points 58
Shelving of Books per Minute 58
Sick Leave Allowance 58
Sound Recordings 58
Statistics Kept 59
Turnover of Books 59
Unions 59
Use of Materials in the Library 59
Use of Meeting Rooms 59
Users/Nonusers 59
Users/Nonusers—Age 59
Users/Nonusers—Attitudes and Opinions 60
Users/Nonusers—Characteristics Which Relate to Amount of Public Library Use 61
Users/Nonusers—Desired Changes in Public Library Service 61
Users/Nonusers—Distance Traveled 62
Users/Nonusers—Education 63
Users/Nonusers—Family Status 63
Users/Nonusers—Frequency of Use 64
Users/Nonusers—Income Level 65
Users/Nonusers—Occupation 66

Users/Nonusers—Participation in Clubs, Sports and Hobbies 67
Users/Nonusers—Place from Which Came 67
Users/Nonusers—Purpose of Use 68
Users/Nonusers—Race 70
Users/Nonusers—Satisfaction with Service 70
Users/Nonusers—Sex 71
Users/Nonusers—Sources of Information Used 71
Users/Nonusers—Use of Other Libraries 72
Users/Nonusers—Use of Other Media of Communication 73
Users/Nonusers—Use of Print 75
Users of Periodicals and Newspapers 76
Users of Sound Recordings 76
Users of Study Facilities 77
Vacation Allowance 77
Visitors, Number of 77
Volunteers 77
Work Analysis 78
Young Adults 78

INTRODUCTION

The amount of statistical data concerning U.S. public libraries is overwhelming. The federal government has published a dozen or more benchmark compilations of data, almost every state library issues an annual compendium of data, a large percentage of individual libraries prepare and distribute an annual report, at least another 50 special compilations are issued regularly for certain groups of public libraries (e.g., those serving over 100,000 persons each, or those in specified states), and ever more surveys, research studies, and one-time collections of data on public libraries are found in journal articles and books. In addition, there are comparable sources of data on public libraries in Canada, England, and other countries.

In spite of this plethora of statistics (or maybe because of it), both practicing librarians and researchers (not to speak of trustees, legislators, and other laymen) find it difficult to get recent data on many of a wide variety of aspects of public libraries. To help fill that need, this compiler earlier tried to bring together all the statistics in a sample of U.S. public library (published) annual reports (see *Public Library Abstracts: 1971*, and *1972*, Illinois State Library). The attempt to be complete resulted in the inclusion of much that was of little value, and missed much of importance in all the other available sources. This present publication is a trial edition of a different approach, and seeks to record the best of what is found in all possible sources.

This "Fact Book of the American Public Library" reports only statistical data concerning or relevant to U.S. public libraries, in any sources which came to this compiler's attention. Most of the data were published within the last five years, and none goes back before 1970. Information on public libraries in other countries has been included if the source is in English and if the public library system in that country is comparable with the American model, and the data therefore reasonably relevant to U.S. public libraries. Subjects closely related to the operation of public libraries have been included, such as changes in the price of books and periodicals. The compiler has used his judgment to include data on topics he thinks will be of interest and value to librarians and others, and to exclude data on other topics.

Entries herein are arranged under specific subject headings in alphabetical order by keyword. Under each subject, entries appear in reverse chronological order, latest first. The bibliographic citation is at the end of each entry; some entries are from sources which are updated regularly (e.g., the

Bowker Annual), and similar information to that shown here can be secured for other and later years from other editions of the source document. Figures of six digits or more are usually rounded to whole thousands.

Readers are invited to send the compiler their comments, suggestions, and criticism of this work. Additional information is being compiled and will be supplied upon request. Public libraries are asked to send the Library Research Center copies of annual reports, surveys or other studies, newsletters for the public or the staff, and other publications which might include relevant information for this data base.

Herbert Goldhor
Library Research Center
Graduate School of Library and
Information Science
University of Illinois
1407 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, IL 61801

December 1980

Adult Programs (includes use of meeting rooms for non-library purposes, data on both adult and children's programs combined, and film programs) (see also Children's Programs; and Instruction in Library Use)

In 1978/79, the Brooklyn (NY) Public Library sponsored 11,549 programs of all kinds (with an average attendance of 22); the 58 branches 10,871 (21); the Central Library 671 (31); and the Business Library 7 (30). Brooklyn (NY) Public Library, 81st Annual Report, p. 6-7.

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library sponsored 498 adult programs which were attended by 11,603 persons (an average of 23). There were 821 groups with a total attendance of 18,079 (22) which used library meeting rooms that year for their own programs. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p.6.

In 1978, the Scarborough (Ont.) Public Library held 3872 programs in its 14 branches (including book clubs, film shows, story hours, puppet shows, discussion groups, lectures, etc.) with an average attendance of 23 persons. Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 25.

In 1976-78, of 257 public libraries in Massachusetts which submitted usable returns, 78% were involved in adult programs, mostly on leisure time use and home and family concerns; most were initiated by public library staff and over half were co-sponsored with other agencies or groups; over a third were abandoned because of poor attendance. Public library adult programs probably doubled from 1952 to 1978. Arthur J. Anderson, "Adult Education Programs and Activities Provided by Public Libraries in Massachusetts," Boston University, EdD thesis, 1979; summarized in Dissertation Abstracts International 39 (June 1979) p. 7032-A.

In 1971 (?), each of a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries supplied data on programs for the public, held within the past six months at any agency. There was a total of 205 programs aimed at the general community; of 37 types, films were 34%, exhibits 14%, lectures 10%, etc. There were 406 "community-outreach" programs, aimed at special groups; of 21 groups, programs for children were 30%, for young adults 11%, for the aged 10%, etc.; the range per library was zero to 59 with the median 16 and the mean 20. There were 58 story hours, 48% of all children's programs (14% of all programs) and 58 film showings (14%). Ernest R. DeProspo et al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 41-44.

Agencies, Total Number of

In 1975/76, the 119 public library authorities in England

and Wales had 11,638 service points of which 906 (8%) were open less than 10 hours per week (and only 38% of these had paid staff), 894 (8%) 10-29 hours per week, 2062 (18%) 30-59 hours per week, 160 (1%) 60 + hours per week, 527 (5%) mobile libraries, and 7089 (61%) deposit stations (?) in homes, hospitals, etc. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 7.

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries had a total of 89,142 "public service outlets," of which 74% were bookmobile stops, 9% central libraries, 7% branch libraries, and 10% all other outlets. Of the total, 13% were in towns of under 10,000 people each, 17% in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 15% 25,000 to 50,000, 24% 50,000 to 100,000, 18% 100,000 to 250,000, 5% 250,000 to 500,000, and 9% 500,000 and over. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 1, 34-35. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Audiovisual Materials (includes number of items held) (see also Films; Finances--Expenditures for Library Materials; and Sound Recordings)

In 1978/79, the 47 Georgia regional and large county public library systems had 6398 16mm films, 4287 8mm films, 78,753 filmstrips, 168,330 recordings, 34,116 tapes, 52,117 slides, and 8605 prints. Georgia Department of Education, Public Library Service, 1979 Georgia Public Library Statistics, p. 14.

At the end of 1974, the 8307 US public libraries held 8,309,000 audiovisual materials (2% of total books held), after adding 922,000 or 11%, at an average cost of about $12 each. Similar figures are given for each of 7 population size groups in different configurations. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) p. 46, 56 (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978). Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Audiovisual Services (includes loan of equipment) (see also Circulation)

In March 1979, 20 public libraries supplied information on audiovisual services, out of a random sample of 23 libraries

polled in 15 states. Ten libraries loan or rent audiovisual hardware, primarily super 8 mm, 16mm, slide and filmstrip projectors, reel-to-reel recorders, cassette players and recorders, overhead and opaque projectors, and screens. Software held by 10 or more of these libraries include filmstrips, records, audiotapes, slides, 16mm film, 8mm film, microfilm and microfiche; half or more loan all but the microforms. Maxine Jones, "Audiovisual Services: Frills No Longer," American Libraries 10 (Oct. 1979) p. 555-57.

Book Collection (see also Circulation, for data on both book stock and circulation; and Users/Nonusers--Satisfaction with Service)

At the end of 1978, the Minneapolis Public Library had 1,485,000 volumes (4 per capita) after adding 6% and withdrawing 4%. Of the total, 75% was at the Central Library (including the Athenaeum books) which added 5% and withdrew 1%, and 25% at 14 branch libraries which added 10% and withdrew 12%. Minneapolis Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 4.

At the end of 1977/78 the Free Library of Philadelphia had over 3,054,000 volumes, (1.2 per capita), 68% adult and 32% juvenile, up 0.5% over 1976/77, after adding 191,000 books (6% of the total), 59% adult and 41% juvenile, and withdrawing 177,000 (6% of the total), 68% adult and 32% juvenile. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 6.

In 1976, about 500 Illinois public libraries and branches responded to a mail questionnaire (80% of all 625 polled), and reported a mean average book collection of 31,726, an average of 33% juvenile (high of 35% for those serving 25,000 to 50,000 people each, and ranging down to 12% for those serving 200,000 to 300,000 persons), and average annual additions to the children's books of 8%. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 225, 235, 238-39, 241, 244.

In 1974/75, the approximately 880 municipal public and subscription libraries in Australia had 1.07 books per person served, in 1973/74 1.03, in 1972/73 0.98 and in 1971/72 0.94. Libraries in urban centers had below one book per person, those in rural areas over two. Australia Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, Public Libraries in Australia (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976.) p. 36.

Book Collection, Annual Additions to

In 1977/78, Chicago Public Library added 164,668 adult non-fiction (95,990 titles), 39,508 adult fiction (22,554), 51,673 juvenile non-fiction (27,914), and 28,077 juvenile fiction (20,882). "Statistics of Library Systems in Illinois: 1977-1978," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 741.

In 1975/76, the 119 public library authorities in England and Wales had "total additions" of 11,958,000 volumes (0.2 per capita), equal to 11% of total book stock on March 31, 1976. For 102 public libraries, adult fiction added was 40% of total lending books added, adult non-fiction 32%, juvenile 28%; reference books added were equal to 6% of total lending books added. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 11.

In 1974 the 8307 US public libraries added 27, 578,000 volumes (7% of the total held at end of year) at an average cost of $5; these represented 15,144,000 titles. Similar data are given for each of 7 population size groups of public libraries, in 4 different configurations. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1973 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978), p. 45, 56. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Book Collection, Composition of

At end of 1977/78, Chicago Public Library had 6,073,000 volumes (629,831 titles), of which 3,819,000 or 63% were adult (581,000), and 2,255,000 or 37% were juvenile (48,687). "Statistics of Library Systems in Illinois: 1977-1978," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 741.

In 1977 Danish public libraries held 24.3 million volumes (4.9 per capita), of which 66%, 16 million, were adult (4.0) and 34%, 8.3 million, juvenile (7.8). Gardner, Frank M., Public Library Legislation: A Comparative Study, revised and updated by H. C. Campbell (draft of 2d ed.; IFLA for UNESCO, Nov. 1978) p. 69.

In 1976, measurement of the shelflist of the children's room of the main library of the Regina (Sask.) Public Library showed fiction to be 47% of the total (including the 800's 3%, easy books 21%, and juvenile fiction 23%), and non-fiction 53% (300's 9%, 500's 13%, 600's 8%, "recreational arts" 8%, 900's 13%, and all other non-fiction 2%). A

sample of 526 childre (ages 6-12) when asked to name their favorite reading said fiction 70%, pure science 18%, recreational arts 13%, applied sciences 9%, history, biography & geography 9%, and social sciences 7% (multiple answers possible). Of the books in the 500's, 27% were in mathematics, physics, chemistry and astronomy, 27% in the earth sciences, botany and biology, and 46% in zoology; of the 600's, 9% were in the domestic arts, 16% dealt with animals, 76% in general technology, engineering, manufacturing, building construction, etc; of the 900's, 36% was in history, 33% in travel and geography, and 31% in biography. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 31-33.

Of 88,188,000 volumes in 94 public library authorities in England and Wales in 1976, 13% were reference books; of the lending books, 35% were adult fiction, 45% adult non-fiction, and 20% juvenile. Total lending books were 2.0 per capita. All 119 public libraries in England and Wales had 113, 073,000 volumes (2.3 per capita). Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 8.

In 1971, 8 public library authorities in central England with 42 service agencies had 1,111,000 volumes of which on a total average basis 12% were adult reference, 36% adult non-fiction, 35% adult fiction, and 17% juvenile; the corresponding averages of the 8 were 7%, 36%, 37%, and 20%. The range of percentages for juvenile were 11-32. The averages of the 3 large central libraries were 25%, 39%, 27%, and 9%. John H. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 66-70.

Book Collection Evaluation

In 1977, the card catalogs of 32 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) were checked for 70 titles on the list of "Notable Children's Books: 1976", for the 10 titles which have won the Batchelder Award since 1968; and for the Newbery Award winners of the last 15 years. Of the first list, 13 titles were held by 66% to 78% of these libraries and every title was held by 6 or more; the average held by libraries serving fewer than 10,000 people was 13%; 10,000 to 30,000, 48%, 30,000 to 40,000, 57%; and over 40,000, 68%. The 10 Batchelder Award titles were found in

25% to 69% of these libraries, with a median average of 42. The 15 Newbery Award winners were in 75% to 97%, with a median average of 91%. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 209-15.

In 1976/77, six contiguous county library authorities (4 with populations of 494,000 to 665,000, and 2 of 947,000 to 996,000) had from 24 to 56 agencies (average of 40). In Aug.-Sept. 1976, a sample of adult fiction and non-fiction books in each of 21 agencies of these libraries was examined in regard to their physical condition. Figures for each agency are given for percent satisfactory, percent to be replaced or rebound, and percent to be withdrawn. In 11 agencies more than 90% of the adult fiction was judged to be satisfactory and, in another set of 11, 90% of the adult non-fiction. Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Maintaining Library Services: A Study in Six Counties (Library Information Series no. 8; HMSO, 1978) p. 51.

In 1976, five medium-sized Canadian public libraries had their children's catalog (main libraries only) checked against a list of 550 titles and 210 subject headings. The percentages held are given for each library separately and as an average of all five, for each of 13 categories. The lowest average (47%) was of Canadian biographies, the highest (92%) of award winning titles; 5 averages were over 80%, and 5 below 60%; the total average of all 550 titles was 70%. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 33-38, 49-64.

In 1971 (?), a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries reported on certain performance measures. They checked a sample of 500 titles published in 1960-70, large libraries (with expenditures of $750,000 to $3,499,999) had a median average of 37%, medium-sized libraries ($250,000 to $749,999) 23%, and small libraries ($100,000 to $249,999) 12%. Large libraries had physically available 70% of the titles owned, medium libraries 72%, and small libraries 67%. Similar data are given for adult and juvenile sections of the whole sample. The large libraries had physically available on the shelves 76% of a sample of 300 titles in their shelflists, medium libraries 82%, and small libraries 65% (somewhat more for adult and somewhat less for juvenile books). Ernest R. DeProspo, et al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 24, 33-36, 47.

Book Collection Overlap

Samples of 100 monographs published after 1970 were taken at random from each of 3 Indiana public libraries and searched

in each of 5 public libraries in Alberta & British Columbia; samples from each of 2 Alberta public libraries were searched in each of 5 Indiana public libraries. The percentage so found is a function of the size of the public library searched (r from 0.89-0.99). Canadian public libraries had a higher percentage of US samples than US public libraries had of Canadian samples. Charles H. Davis and Deborah Shaw, "Collection Overlap as a Function of Library Size: A Comparison of American and Canadian Public Libraries," Journal of the American Society of Information Science 30 (Jan. 1979) p. 19-24.

Book Collection - Total Number of Volumes Held

At the end of 1974, the 8307 US public libraries held 387,565,000 volumes (after adding 7%). Of these, 17% were held by libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (and they added 6%), 12% by those serving 10,000 to 25,000 (8%), 13% 25,000 to 50,000 (7%), 13% 50,000 to 100,000 (7%), 8% 250,000 to 500,000 (7%), and 24% 500,000 and over (7%). The 8307 libraries held 239,549,000 titles (1.6 volumes per title), of which 25% were held by libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (1.1 volumes per title), 17% 10,000 to 25,000 (1.1), 17% 25,000 to 50,000 (1.3), 14% 50,000 to 100,000 (1.6), 11% 100,000 to 250,000 (1.9), 5% 250,000 to 500,000 (2.7), and 11% 500,000 or more (3.4). Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 56. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Book Price Index

The average price of 27,841 "hardcover trade - technical books" published in US in 1975 was $16.19, with an index value of 184.6 (100 = $8.77 the average price for 1967-69); in 1974 $14.59/160.7, in 1973 $12.20/139.1, and in 1972 $12.99/148.1 Similar data given for each of 23 categories. Hugh C. Atkinson, "Prices of U.S. and Foreign Published Materials," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 206; and Chandler B. Grannis, "American Book Title Output," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 183 (reprinted from Feb. 9, 1976 Publishers Weekly).

Book Reviews

In 1978, the Booklist recommended 5000 books (70% adult, 22% juvenile, and 8% young adult), and 1906 nonprint materials (48% filmstrips, 25% recordings, 16% 16mm films, 6% videocassettes, and 5% multimedia kits). Reference and Subscrip-

tion Books Reviews consisted of 45 reviews (27% general encyclopedias), 373 notes, and 32 special lists and articles. Donald E. Stewart, "Publishing, ALA" p. 222 in The ALA Yearbook: A Review of Library Events 1978 (ALA, 1979).

In 1975 of 10 major book-reviewing publications in US, Choice had the most reviews (6583), Library Journal 2d (6147), and Kirkus 3d (4260). In 1974 Choice had 6500, Library Journal 6200, and Kirkus 4200. Similar data for each of the other 7, and for adult, young adult, and juvenile books. "Book Review Media," Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information: 1976 (Bowker, 1976) p. 191.

Book Selection

In 1977, of 50 Illinois public libraries and branches, 59% had the Children's Catalog, 46% the School Library Journal, 45% Horn Book, and 10% Appraisal. None were available in 28%, one in 21%, 2 in 18%, 3 in 26%, and all 4 in 6%. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 260, 262.

In 1975 the Los Angeles County (CA) Public Library arranged (on a trial basis) for its book jobber to send, each month, to each of its 93 branches a list of selected new titles to appear in the next month. Each branch sent its selections directly to the jobber who shipped fully processed books to the branch at 79¢ per volume (vs. $3 library unit processing cost). Catalog data were transferred from the vendor to the LACPL catalog data base system. There were advantages and disadvantages. Mary L. Fisher, "The Flexibily Automated Catalog: Budgets, Services, and the Varied Catalogs at the Los Angeles County Public Library," in Daniel Gore, et al., eds., Requiem for the Card Catalog: Management Issues in Automated Cataloging (New Directions in Librarianship, no.2; Greenwood Press, 1979) p. 119-20.

Bookmobile Users

In Oct.-Nov. 1971, questionnaire returns were received from 3400 users (75% of total) at a sample of stops of bookmobiles and trailers of 5 public libraries in central England. Of these 19% were men/79% women, compared with 42%/55% of 48,500 users of 43 other agencies of 9 public libraries in same area at the same time. 26% of former group were 65 + vs. 14% of latter; 6% were under 15, vs. 19%. By occupation, 13% vs. 33% were employed, 56% vs. 24% housewives, 6% vs. 21% school pupils, 21% vs. 13% retired. Of the former, 77% lived within one-quarter mile of the stop in question, and 93% within one-half mile. Of former, 86% used the library for general recreation or leisure, vs. 64% of latter; 6%/16% for work or study. 11%/13% had used another public library in previous month. 58%/15% borrowed books for others; 12% of former for

children under 5 and 19% for children under 15. Bookmobiles closed at 5:30, trailers at 7:45 PM; several differences as a result. Trailers were often used like small branches with bookmobiles at one extreme and central libraries at the other. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 26-30.

Bookmobiles (see also Agencies, Total Number of)

In 1978, the two bookmobiles of the Fraser Valley (British Columbia) Regional Library loaned 138,000 books (down 5% from 1977), 4% of total Fraser Valley Regional Library circulation; of the 138,000, 72% was adult and 28% juvenile. The bookmobiles served 103 stops spread over 18 routes. Fraser Valley (British Columbia) Regional Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 4, 5, 15.

In 1978, the Mid-York (NY) Library System bookmobile made 75 bi-weekly stops and had 120,066 loans (107,353 in 1977). Mid-York (NY) Library System, Annual Report: 1978, p. 14, 22.

In 1977/78 the Free Library of Philadelphia had two bookmobiles; they served 33 stops with an average of seven days between visits. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 9.

In 1977-78, of 45 North Carolina public libraries with bookmobiles, 61% scheduled at least half their stops for 30 minutes or less; rural systems scheduled 43% of all stops for less than 30'; urban systems 27%. For all 45, 48% of total operating time was in public stops, 16% in travel time, and 36% unaccounted (including meals for staff); rural and urban percentages are very similar. The total average circulation per minute was 0.9 items (0.8 for rural systems, 1.0 for urban). No relationship was found overall between length of stops, circulation per minute, and population density. John W. Jones, Bookmobile Service in North Carolina: A Profile (North Carolina State Library, 1979) p. 11, 18, 19, 22, 24.

In 1977, 11 out of 50 state library agencies reported a total of 77 bookmobiles; 8 reported a total of 2716 bookmobile stops, an average of 35 per vehicle. Barratt Wilkins, Survey of State Library Agencies: 1977 (Occasional Papers no. 142; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Dec. 1979) p. 27, 30.

In July 1975, SOLO (Southeastern Ohio Library Organization), a state-funded association of libraries in 9 rural counties, added two-way radio communication in three bookmobiles serving six counties with 160 half-hour stops every two weeks. In 1975 the three bookmobiles traveled 55,000 miles and circulated 350,000 books. The communications system cost $12,000 to install, and in the first six months 600 requests for books went to the headquarters library, of which 68% were filled the same day. Claudine Smith, "Libraries in Appalachian Ohio Pioneer New Services," Appalachia: A Journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission 9 (April-May 1976) p. 18, 24-26.

Books-by-Mail

In 1978 the Mid-York (NY) Library System "distributed three mail order catalogs with 150 fiction, non-fiction and large print titles in each one." This service is used by about 1500 patrons; 14,197 loans were made (12,130 in 1977). Mid-York (NY) Library System, Annual Report: 1978, p. 9, 14.

In 1978/79 the Linn County (Oregon) Public Library served 2200 rural households with a books-by-mail program, and received requests for more than 33,000 books. Oregon State Library, Watermark, no. 6 (June 1979) p. 3.

In September 1974, OVAL (Ohio Valley Area Libraries), a state-funded association of 12 libraries in 11 rural counties, started books-by-mail service by mailing an 800-title catalog to over 64,000 rural families; in two weeks, 3500 requests were received and in three months 35,000. By Jan. 1976 OVAL had distributed 66,000 catalogs; the annual catalog had 800 titles, and a midyear supplement 100. In its first year, this program loaned over 117,000 books, and by June 1975 over 10,200 persons had used the service; this is alleged to be "the largest mail lending library in the country." Claudine Smith, "Libraries in Appalachian Ohio Pioneer New Services," Appalachia: A Journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission 9 (April-May 1976) p. 18-23.

Branch Libraries (see also Agencies, Total Number of; Book Collection; and Buildings)

Data are given for 1978/79 for each of 58 branches of the Brooklyn (NY) Public Library, by name, in regard to the number of hours open per week, number of registered borrowers, total holdings, circulation, reference inquiries, number of public programs, and total attendance. Brooklyn (NY) Public Library, 81st Annual Report, p. 6-7.

Data are given for 1978 for each of 26 branches of the Fraser Valley (Br. Col.) Regional Library, in regard to the number of staff hours, hours open per week, bookstock, adult circulation, juvenile circulation, 1977 circulation, gain or

loss, circulation per staff hour and per open hour, and salary cost. The average circulation per staff hour was 14.4, and per open hour 54.3. Fraser Valley (Br. Col.) Regional Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 12-13.

In 1978 there were 5963 branch public libraries in the US, part of 1152 public library systems; and 762 in Canada, part of 109 library systems. 1978 American Library Directory (Bowker, 1978) p. xi-xii.

In 1975, a study by the Los Angeles County (CA) Public Library showed that its 93 regional and community libraries each had no more than 10% of all titles owned by the system, but that over 98% of all 11,000,000 LACPL circulation was of books in the local libraries' collections. Mary L. Fischer, "The Flexibly Automated Catalog: Budgets, Services, and the Varied Catalogs at the Los Angeles County Public Library," in Daniel Gore, et al., eds., Requiem for the Card Catalog: Management Issues in Automated Cataloging (New Directions in Librarianship, no. 2; Greenwood Press, 1979), p. 84, 91.

Buildings

In 1979, 333 Wisconsin public libraries (96% of the total) answered a mail questionnaire on facilities for the physically handicapped. 50% had offstreet parking adjacent to the building and another 23% had parking across a street. One-third had a passenger loading zone, 51% had the entrance at ground level, 24% had steps between the entrance and main areas, 9% had a passenger elevator, etc. All data are presented for each of 4 population size groups. Judith Ross and Alan Zimmerman, Wisconsin Public Library Building Survey for Handicapped Accessibility (Wisconsin Division for Library Services, 1979) 18 p.

In 1977, at least 1600 observations were recorded of staff and patrons' moves around the main building of the Lincoln Library, the public library of Springfield, IL. 18 divisions of the building were identified, and the major relationships were 16% between "Reference Staff Services" and the reference collection, 9% between "Public Entry and Exit" and "Circulation and Central Services," 6% between the catalog and the nonfiction collection, etc., with similar data for staff and patrons separately, and between each two space divisions in each direction. Counts were also made at periodic intervals of the number of persons in each space division; the browsing area had an average of 12 persons or 13% of the total, the technical services 9 or 10%, circulation and control service 8 or 9%, etc. Richard B. Hall, LSU: The Library Utilization Methodology (Occasional Papers no. 141; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Dec. 1979) 28 p.; see also his "The Library Space Utilization Methodology," Library Journal 103 (Dec. 1, 1978) p. 2379-83.

In 1977, 32 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) reported a mean of 26% of net area was allocated to children's services, 25% of shelving, and 34% of readers' seats. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 31.

In 1974 the 8307 US public libraries had about 80,500,000 square feet for library purposes, about 54,800,000 linear feet of shelving, and about 700,000 seats for library users. The mean averages for all libraries were (a) 9688, (b) 6594, and (c) 85; for those serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (a) 2404, (b) 1830, and (c) 31; 10,000 to 25,000 (a) 7470, (b) 4258, and (c) 66; 25,000 to 50,000 (a) 16,621, (b) 11,757, and (c) 106; 50,000 to 100,000 (a) 23,411, (b) 20,739, and (c) 189; 100,000 to 250,000 (a) 43,985, (b) 29,385, and (c) 354; 250,000 to 500,000 (a) 95,974, (b) 83,788, and (c) 1353; and 500,000 and more (a) 377,724, (b) 189,032, and (c) 2560. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 6, 69. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Between 1965 and 1973, 1917 US public library buildings were built or remodeled under Title II of LSCA. Total federal appropriations of $175,770,000 constituted 25% of the $724 million spent on these projects; local funds were 66%, state funds 7%, and other federal funds 3%. These projects benefited 88,459,000 persons. There were 1264 new buildings (521 central libraries, 517 branches, and 226 other buildings) and 653 additions, remodeling, etc. (358, 139, and 156). They added 24,527,000 square feet of space, 198,531 reader and meeting room seats, and shelf capacity for 71.9 million volumes. Detailed data are given for each state, for each of three population size groups, and separately for central libraries, branches, and other buildings. Ann M. Erteschik, et al., comps., Public Library Construction: 1965-1978; the Federal Contribution Through the Library Services and Construction Act (USOE, Aug. 1978) 26 p.

In 1971, responses to a mail questionnaire were received from 374 public library authorities in United Kingdom (98% of total) with information on 3052 static service points open for lending to the general public 10 + hpw (an earlier study showed 1589 service points open less than 10 hpw, with 10% of these serving populations of over 3000); 10% were open 10-14 hpw; 19% 15-29; 64% 30-59; 6% 60+. Of the total, 25% had 5000 or fewer volumes on open shelves for loan (excluding books in circulation); 48% 5001 to 15,000; 23% 15,001+; 3/4 of those with less than 5000 volumes were in

adapted premises. The median library size of book stock for hpw open was for less than 5000 v., 15-19; 5001-10,000, 35-40; 10,000-15,000, 45-50; 15,001+, 50-55 hpw. 43% loaned less than 100,000 volumes; 35% 100,001-250,000; 19% 250,000+, Median library loaning less than 25,000 was open 10-14 hpw; 25,000-50,000, 15-19; 50,000-75,000, 25-29; 75,000-100,000, 35-39; 100,000-150,000, 40-44; 150,000-200,000, 45-49; 200,001+, 50-54 hpw. Median library with less than 5000 volumes on shelves loaned 15,000-50,000 volumes in 1970/71; 5000-10,000, 100,000-150,000; 10,000-15,000, 150,000-200,000; 15,000-20,000, 200,000-250,000; 20,000-40,000, 300,000-400,000; 40,000-50,000, 400,000-500,000; 50,001+, 500,001+. 60% of all public library buildings were purpose-built (39% not); and 22% of these were 50+ years old (and half of these had no major addition to original buildings). Of all 1828 purpose-built public library buildings, 50% were built since 1960. Of the 1200 service points in non-purpose built structures, 37% were over 50 years old and the median was 26 years old (the date of original building was not known for 33%). Of the 800 whose age was known, the median was 65 years, and 55% were over 50 years old. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1978), p. 51-59.

Buildings - Additions, Remodeling, or Leasing

In 1974/75, 87 public library buildings in US had additions or remodeling (vs. 74 in 1973/74), with 587,000 square feet (514,000), cost $17,221,000 ($13,918,000) or $29.34 per square foot ($27.08), of which 70% came from local sources, 17% from Federal Government, 8% from gifts, and 5% from state government. Book capacity was 5.5 volumes per square foot and reader seats 0.007 per capita. Of 22 public libraries occupying newly leased space in 1974/75, 74,000 square feet cost $356,000, with 5.2 volumes per square foot capacity, and 0.011 reader seats. 69% of the money came from local sources, 19% from gifts, 10% from Federal Government. Hoyt Galvin and Barbara Asbury, "Public Library-Buildings in 1975," in The Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 257-58, 266-71. Reprinted from Library Journal for Dec. 1, 1975.

Buildings, New - Construction Details of

Of 125 new public library buildings in US completed in 1974/75 (vs 121 in 1974/75), with 1,475,000 square feet (1,650,000), the total cost was $63,626,000 ($68,871,000) of which 75% was for construction, 9% for equipment, 7% for site, and 9% for all else. The per square foot cost was $40.18 plus $4.42 for the site ($37.76 + $5.52). Of total

cost, 74% came from local sources, 14% from the Federal Government, 10% from gifts, and 3% from state government. Offstreet parking was provided in 77% (at 1 square foot of parking per 1 square foot of building); 92% had air-conditioning, and 87% carpeting. Average book capacity per gross square foot was 4.6 (4.0), and average number of reader seats 0.006 (0.006) per capita. Hoyt Galvin and Barbara Asbury, "Public Library Buildings in 1975," in the Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 257-65. Reprinted from Library Journal for Dec. 1, 1975.

Cataloging, Computerized

In July 1979, OCLC had 1923 participating libraries of which 279 (14%) were public libraries including 34 state libraries and 6 state library processing centers. OCLC Newsletter, no. 124 (August 13, 1979) p. 5.

Catalogs, Book

In 1975, the Los Angeles County (CA) Public Library spent about $488,000 (1) on an annual master catalog in 47 photocomposed volumes in at least 8 different alphabets for a total of 300,000 titles, and (2) on community library supplements and on government publications catalogs. In addition almost $525,000 were spent to maintain system location files, shelflists, inter-agency requests, and inter-system requests. Mary L. Fischer, "The Flexibly Automated Catalog: Budgets, Services, and the Varied Catalogs at the Los Angeles County Public Library," in Daniel Gore, et al., eds., Requiem for the Card Catalog: Management Issues in Automated Cataloging (New Directions in Librarianship, no.2; Greenwood Press, 1979), p. 86-88.

Catalogs, Card

In 1977, of about 500 Illinois public libraries and branches which responded to a questionnaire (80% of 625 polled), 26% did not have a separate juvenile catalog; over 90% of these were in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 256.

Catalogs, COM

In 1977, the Los Angeles County Public Library (LACPL) cumulated its first COM catalog, with adult and juvenile titles interfiled, in two sequences (authors and titles interfiled, and subjects); 250 copies were to be made, and replaced quarterly, at a cost of 25¢ per frame or $55 per copy of 55,000 frames. There were several supplementary tools, e.g., the Weekly Index, on 48x microfiche, cumulating all titles ordered, received, or cataloged since the last

Master Catalog, and costing $1.76 for each of 120 copies of 1334 frames; the Subject Guide to Books on the Shelves, a printed list of subject headings (in alphabetical order) and their classification numbers, costing $4017 for 500 copies; and the Location Index, quarterly 48x microfiche, listing by "bibliographic access number" all titles in the Master Catalog and the current locations of their copies, costing 13¢ per frame. In 1976/77 LACPL spent $357,000 on the whole system, including $39,000 for the Weekly Index, $57,000 for the Location Index, and $146,000 for the Master Catalog. In 1977, LACPL tested the use of COM reading machines by staff and the public, with a test edition of its master catalog, in 18 branches of differing size (with 10 comparable branches using the old printed catalog) and in 8 central locations. The 18 branches had from 2 to 10 viewers each, with 120 in the test. From 42 to 228 samples of observations were made at each branch, and the overload percentage (when all viewers were in use) ranged from 0 to 62%, with the higher numbers in the smaller branches with fewer machines. In the first four weeks, usage rates were 40-48% in 80% of all test sites, and in the smaller libraries 62%; COM sites showed 9% more use of the catalog than at the control sites. The average of observed uses in 23 COM sites was 433 of which 76% was by single patrons, 10% by single staff, 5% by both together, and 10% by multiple users in line. Patrons' responses were 31% very positive, 37% somewhat positive, 22% somewhat negative, and 10% very negative. Mary L. Fischer, "The Flexibly Automated Catalog: Budgets, Services, and the Varied Catalogs at the Los Angeles County Public Library," in Daniel Gore, et al., eds., Requiem for the Card Catalog: Management Issues in Automated Cataloging (New Directions in Librarianship, no. 2; Greenwood Press, 1979), p. 93-111.

In 1977, observations and 602 patron interviews were collected in 18 test and 10 control libraries in regard to COM catalogs in Los Angeles County Public Library System (LACPLS). 76% were favorable to COM, 11% unfavorable. 48% found waiting for a machine was still better than the book catalog in LACPLS, 66% better than getting at the right drawer in a card catalog; 45% found COM less difficult to find what was wanted than with the book catalog, 66% less difficult than with a card catalog; 56% found COM took less time to locate a desired item than in a book catalog, 41% less time than in a card catalog; and 58% found readability of COM better than in a book catalog, 39% better than in a card catalog. Use of catalogs peaked in late afternoon and early evening, and on Sunday (or on Monday if not open on Sunday) with Friday the lightest day. 49% of observed use was by a single patron, 27% by multiple users, 11% by patron and employee, and 15% by staff alone. Test libraries had 9% more use of the catalog than did control libraries. Brian Aveney and Mary

F. Ghikas, "600 Users Meet the COM Catalog, "American Libraries 10 (February 1979) p. 82-83, summarizing Brett Butler et al., Library and Patron Response to the COM Catalog: Use and Evaluation (Los Angeles, CA, Information Access Corp., 1978) 58 p.

Catalogs, Upkeep of

The Tucson (AZ) Public Library files about 400,000 catalog cards each year. Vine #26 (Jan. 1979) p. 25.

Catalogs, Use of

In 1979 a test of 15 catalog card abbreviations was administered to 50 patrons and 25 staff members in the Southdale Area Library of the Hennepin County (MN) Library, using entries from HCL's book catalog. Five items were interpreted wrong by over 50% of the patrons (c., comp., b., d., and tr.) and 4 by less than 10% (co., no., p., dept.). Children under 13 were wrong 61% of the time, adults from 28-40%. Staff included 5 pages, 5 clerks, and 15 librarians; as a group, over 50% were in error on only one item (b.), and less than 10% on 9. Pages and clerks were in error 29% and 23%, librarians 3%. Larry Legus, "Sure They Save Space, But Who Knows What They Mean?", Hennepin County (MN) Library Cataloging Bulletin, no. 40 (May/June 1979) p. 24-29.

In Nov.-Dec. 1971, 475 users of the card catalog in 4 public libraries near Manchester (serving from 70 - 150 thousand persons) completed brief questionnaires. 330 (69%) said they found (a) "descriptive information" on the cards personally useful; 322 (68%) would like (b) notes or annotation; 225 (47%) said yes to both; 217 (46%) would prefer (a) to (b), 205 (43%) (b) to (a). Of 11 items of (a) specified as useful, 47 (10% of 475) chose date, 35 (8%) edition, 25 (5%) publisher, 19 (4%) country of publication, etc.; of 13 "notes" or comments suggested, "suitability or scope" was chosen by 25 (5%), level or standard by 15 (3%), contents by 14 (3%), possible bias by 14 (3%), etc. Arthur Maltby and A. Duxbury, "Description and Annotation in Catalogues: Reader Requirements," New Library World 13 (April, 1972) p. 260-2,273.

In April - March 1971, a survey was done of 100 readers in each of 14 municipal and 2 county public libraries in England, in regard to their use of the catalog. Of 1142 usable replies from the former, 42% said they use the catalog (2% more than once a week, 8% weekly to 3-week intervals, 26% monthly or less often, and 6% could not say); of 257 users of county public libraries, 31% said they use the catalog (0.5%, 2%, 28%, 0.5%). Of those who used the municipal public libraries, 8% said they had been shown how to use that catalog, 26% how to use another library's catalog; of this combined group of 394, 87% said that the

instruction they had received was adequate. Of 257 county public library users, 8%, 26%; of these 88, 94%. On percentage basis those shown how to use the catalog said they used it more often than those not so shown; reverse on basis of number alone. Of 714 responses to access point (of 470 users of municipal public libraries), 50% were author, 33% subject, 17% title; of 105 responses (of 76 county public library users), 63%, 30%, 8%. Of 230 responses as to items of description on catalog cards found "sometimes useful" by municipal public library users, 30% were publisher, 25% date of publication, 15% edition, 15% price, 9% illustrations, etc. Of 29 responses of county public users, 41%, 21%, 14%, and 3%. A. Maltby, United Kingdom Catalogue Use Study (Research Publication no. 12; Library Association., 1973) p. 7, 9-11, 13, 15, 31, 32. See also Arthur Maltby and Russell Sweeney, "The United Kingdom Catalogue Use Study," Journal of Librarianship 4 (July, 1972) p. 188-204.

Chief Librarians

See Directors.

Children, Work with (See also Circulation)

In 1977/78, the Free Library of Philadelphia added 78,000 juvenile books (41% of the total added), withdrew 57,000 (32%), and had 980,000 net (32%). Juvenile circulation was 1,530,000 (29%), and juvenile borrowers 183,000 (31%). Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p.6-9.

In 1977, 32 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) reported that of salaries for librarians a mean average of 29% was for children's librarians, of salaries for clerical employees an average of 29% was for those in children's work, of expenditures for books 28%, for periodicals 7%, for audiovisual materials 28%, for supplies 24%, for binding 17%, of total operating expenditures 25%. Of the total time worked by all librarians, an average of 31% was in children's work or support services. Children's librarians and administrators in these 31 libraries were agreed on the desirability of programing, librarians, book and non-book materials and facilities for children being separate from those for adults; they were agreed on the desirability of clerical employees serving both areas; and children's librarians split 50-50 on whether services to individuals should be separate or not, while administrators favored separation. Of the 32 children's librarians, 53% had master's degrees in library science and 25% less than a bachelor's degree. Of about 500 Illinois public libraries and branches which responded to a questionnaire in 1977 (80% of 625 polled), the median maximum age at which children normally still use the children's room was 13, the mean average number of hours open per week was 41, and 26% did

not have a separate juvenile catalog (over 90% of these were in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each); 29% offered puppetry programs at least three times a year, 56% reading aloud, and 76% storytelling. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 41, 53, 54, 74, 137, 227-28, 256, 264.

In 1976 almost 600 children (6-12 years of age) were interviewed in Regina, half in schools and half in the public library. Girls use the public library more than boys, but there is no group of children who do not use it. Children who use the public library watch TV about as much as do the non-users (over 80% of all children watch 5+ programs daily), nor are there any major differences in the TV programs which are most popular. About half the children said that TV had inspired them to read a given book. The most important difference between public library users and non-users is that the former read more of all kinds of print. Of 6-9 year-old users, 90% named books as their reason for public library use, less than 25% non-print, and less than 10% public library programs. Over half of 6-9 year-olds visit the public library at least once a month. Of 10-12 year-olds, boys who are public library users plan on college and a professional job significantly more often than boys who are non-users. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Public Library, January 1977, 79 p.)

Children's Programs (see also Adult Programs, for data on adult and children's programs combined)

In the summer of 1978, 3951 children participated in the summer reading club of the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library (up 14% over 1977), of whom 2057 (52%) read 10 books or more. In all (story hours, book talks, film and craft programs, tours and library instruction) there were 2241 children's activities that year in the Public Library, attended by 46,429 children (an average of 21). In addition there were 2045 visits of librarians to schools and of school classes to the Public Library, involving 50,859 (25). The total number of children's activities was up 13% and of attendance 27%, over 1977; and 90% of the total was in the 17 branches. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 5.

Circulation (includes composition of total circulation by books, other print and non-print, by adult and juvenile materials, and by type of agency; per capita data, and turnover of book stock) (see also Overdues; and Reference Questions)

In 1978/79 the Brooklyn (NY) Public Library had a total circulation of 6,902,000 and total holdings of 3,744,000 items (a turnover rate of 1.8); the 58 branch libraries' circulation was 6,229,000 and their holdings 1,388,000 (4.5), and the Central Library's total circulation 673,000 and holdings 2,120,000 (0.3). The Central Library's book circulation alone was 603,000 for 1,348,000 volumes held (0.4). The Business Library held 236,000 pieces but had no circulation. Brooklyn (NY) Public Library, 81st Annual Report, p. 607.

In 1978/79 the Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library had a total circulation of 1,628,662 of which 96% was of 571,000 books and 19,446 recordings, 43,145 (3%) was of vertical file material, 18,010 (1%) of 1091 16mm and 722 8mm films to a total audience of 1,676,000, and 1469 (0.1%) of 475 framed prints. Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978-1979, p. 11.

In 1978/79, the Long Beach (CA) Public Library had 539,000 adult books (73% of total) and 195,000 juvenile books (27%). The circulation of adult books, pamphlets and periodicals was 1,313,000 (76% of total) and 409,000 juvenile (24%). Adult book turnover was 2.4; juvenile 2.1. Of 11 branches, the three with the highest adult book turnover rates had an average of 30,000 volumes; the three with the lowest adult book turnover rates had an average of 19,000 volumes each. The three branches with the highest juvenile book turnover rates, and the three with the lowest, had an average of about 15,000 juvenile books each. Long Beach (CA) Public Library, Annual Statistical Report: 1978/79, p. 1.

In 1978, the total circulation of the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library was 2,016,000 (about the same as in 1977) of which 2% were films and filmstrips, 3% phonorecords, and 95% books. Of the total book circulation of 1,913,000, adult loans were 60%; the main library accounted for 18% of the total, a bookmobile and 9 stations for 13%, and 17 branches for 69% (3 with over 100,000 loans each; 3 with more juvenile than adult loans). Since the number of books owned was 880,000, the turnover was 2.2. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 12-13, 20.

In 1978, the Arlington Heights (IL) Memorial Library had a total circulation of 747,920 (10.5 per capita) from its main building alone, more than any other public library in Illinois other than Chicago. Of those public libraries in the North Suburban Library System with total circulation in 1977/78 of at least 250,000, Wilmette had the highest per capita circulation from its main building (13.4). North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, IL, The Nor' Easter 11 (June 1979) p. 4.

In 1978 the total circulation of the Minneapolis Public Library was 2,380,000 items (24% juvenile, 76% adult). The

Central Library loaned 818,624 items (31% of the total), of which 8% was juvenile. Films, filmstrips, and slides accounted for 42,497 loans at Central Library, 6% of Central Library adult total. The bookmobile loaned 54,000 items (2% of total Minneapolis Public Library circulation) of which 40% was adult. Of 14 branch libraries, 7 loaned over 100,000 items each and 3 less than 50,000; only one loaned more juvenile than adult books. Minneapolis Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 4.

In 1977, of the average circulation of about 800 U.S. municipal public libraries, 94% was books and periodicals, 4% audiovisual materials, and 2% all else. Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (IMCA, 1979), p. 69.

In 1977, the 464 public libraries of Finland had 19,213,000 volumes (4.0 per capita) and home loans of 66,332,000 (14.0), a turnover rate of 3.5. In 1976, they had 17,229,000 volumes (3.7), loans of 60,107,000 (12.8), a rate of 3.5. "Statistics of Finnish Public Libraries in 1976 and 1977," Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly 11 (1978) p. 73.

In 1977 Danish public libraries loaned 62.7 million volumes (12.5 per capita) of which 58%, 36.1 million, were adult (9.0) and 42%, 26.6 million, juvenile (25.0). Total turnover was 2.6, adult 2.3, and juvenile 3.2. Gardner, Frank M., Public Library Legislation: A Comparative Study, revised and updated by H. C. Campbell (draft of 2d ed.; IFLA for UNESCO, Nov. 1978) p. 69, also IFLA Annual: 1977 (Munich, Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG, 1978) p. 159.

In 1976, 485 Illinois public libraries and branches responded to a mail questionnaire (of 625 polled), and reported a mean average of 37% that loans of children's materials were of total circulation. The high of 44% was in 17 libraries serving 25,000 to 30,000 people each, it went down to 37% for 222 serving fewer than 5,000 people each, and to 8% for two libraries serving from 125,000 to 200,000 each. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 232-33.

In 1976, 12 Canadian public libraries qualified as "most successful" by having over 1.75 books per capita, over 7.0 loans per capita, and having a turnover of book stock per year of over 3.5. "Q & Q's Survey of Library Spending," Quill and Quire 45 (June 1979) p. 8.

In 1976, Norwegian municipal public libraries and "county libraries" had 11,592,000 volumes, loans of 15,503,000 (turnover of 1.3), and total expenditures of 159,102,000 kr. In 1975, 10,868,000 volumes, 15,155,000 loans (1.39), and expenditures of 127,887,000 krone (?). In 1974, 10,264,000

volumes, loans of 13,950,000 (1.36), and expenditures of 103,923,000. IFLA Annual: 1977 (Munich, Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG, 1978) p. 175.

In 1975/76, 118 public library authorities in England and Wales loaned 560,000,000 books (11.4 per capita), plus 9,329,000 sound recordings (2% of book loans) from 112 public libraries. For 93 public libraries, adult fiction was 58% of total, adult non-fiction 24%, and juvenile 18%. As of March 31, 1976, all public libraries had 31,741,000 books on loan (0.65 per capita) or 7% of total annual issues, plus 806,000 sound recordings (3% of book loans); for 89 public libraries, adult fiction was 50% of total book loans, adult non-fiction 28%, and juvenile 22%. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 9-10.

In 1974/75 the turnover of books (circulation/book stock) in Australian municipal public libraries was 4.31; in 1973/74, 4.51; in 1972/73, 4.64; and in 1971/72, 4.85. In 1974/75, turnover increased almost continuously by size of population served, for 1.77 from libraries serving fewer than 2000 persons each to 6.03 for those serving 200,000 to 500,000. Australia Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, Public Libraries in Australia (Camberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976) p. 16, 26.

In 1974/75, Danish public libraries loaned 55,719,000 books of which 61% was adult, 29% juvenile; they had 21,639,000 volumes (66% adult, 34% juvenile); total turnover was 2.6 (2.4, 3.0). In 1975/76, total circulation for 251 public library units was 61,990,000 (60%, 30%); total books 22,941,000 (65%, 35%); total turnover 2.7 (2.4, 3.2). IFLA Annual: 1976 (Munich: Verlag Documentation Publs., 1977) p. 147; also IFLA Annual: 1977 (Munich: Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG, 1978) p. 159.

In 1974 of 44 large metropolitan public library systems, per capita circulation ranged from 9.3 (Montgomery County, Maryland) to 2.2 (New Orleans), with the median at 4.6. Joseph Green, "Urban and Suburban Public Library Statistics," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 248-49.

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries loaned 892,854,000 items of all kinds (turnover rate 2.3 with regard to books alone), of which 12% were from libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (with a turnover of 1.6 for books alone), 13% from those serving 10,000 to 25,000 (2.4), 14% 25,000 to 50,000 (2.4), 15% 50,000 to 100,000 (2.6), 14% 100,000 to 250,000 (2.6), 10% 250,000 to 500,000 (2.6), and 22% 500,000 and over (2.2). Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of

Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 56, 66. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

In 1973, the Netherlands had 396 municipal public libraries, 78 mobile libraries, and 14 county libraries, with a total of 17,051,000 books and phono-records, and a total circulation of 84,717,000 (turnover of 5.0). In 1974, there were 400, 80 and 14 libraries, with 18,462,000 books and records, and 96,975,000 loans (5.3). In 1975, 415, 88 and 14 libraries with 20,772,000 books and 113,318,000 loans (5.5). IFLA Annual: 1976 (Munich: Verlag Documentation, 1977) p. 188.

In 1970/71, 8 public library authorities in central England with 42 service agencies loaned 6,333,000 volumes of which 18% were juvenile on a total average basis; the average of the 8 was 20% (range 9-28%), and the average of 3 large central libraries alone was 13%. The turnover rate for all books (including reference) was 6.9 total (6.8 average with range of 3.1 - 10.3), for all lending books 8.1 (7.4), for juvenile books 5.8 (5.1, 1.5 - 8.0), for all adult books 6.9 (8.7, 3.5 - 13.7), and for all adult lending books 8.0 (9.3). John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 66-70.

Circulation Per Borrower

In 1971 (?), each of a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries kept data for three days. Large libraries (expenditures of $750,000 to $2,499,999) had a median average of 3695 books loaned to 1365 borrowers (2.9 each) or 34% of all users in those 3 days; medium-sized libraries ($250,000 to $749,999) 3368 volumes to 918 borrowers (3.1) or 48%; and small libraries ($100,000 to $249,999) 1894 to 616 (3.2) or 38%. Ernest R. DeProspo, et al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 24, 39, 49.

Circulation Per Employee

In 1974, of 44 large US metropolitan public library systems, circulation per fte staff member ranged from 19,994 (St. Louis County) to 4632 (DC Public Library), with the median at 10,152. Joseph Green, "Urban and Suburban Public Library Statistics," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 248-49.

Circulation, Subject Composition of

In 1976, juvenile circulation in a sample of days was analyzed in the Regina (Sask.) Public Library. Of 5554 loans, 4% was in the 300's, 5% in the 500's, 5% in the 600's, 3% in the 700's, 4% in the 900's, 3% in all other nonfiction, and 76% in fiction (including 800's and easy books). Of the circulation in the 500's, 27% was in mathematics, physics, chemistry and astronomy, 27% in earth sciences, botany and biology, and 46% in zoology; of the loans in the 600's, 5% was in domestic arts, 13% on animals, and 82% on all else; and of the circulation from the 900's, 86% was in history, 3% in travel and geography, and 11% in biography. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 31-33, 41-42.

Circulation with Age of Book, Change of

In July 1979, a study of the Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City, OK) showed that adult books bought in 1978/79 were 42% of the adult collection and accounted for 61% of all adult loans (juvenile books 33% and 35%), books bought in 1977/78 were 33% of the collection and 26% of the circulation (34% and 35%), and those bought in 1976/77 were 25% and 13% (32% and 30%). Adult hardbacks dropped off in circulation per volume faster than did adult paperbacks, but juvenile hardbacks dropped in circulation much less than did juvenile paperbacks. Paul Little, "The Effectiveness of Paperbacks," Library Journal 104 (Nov. 15, 1979) p. 2415.

Computerized Data Bases

In 1978/79 the North Suburban (Wheeling, IL) Library System, with 218 member libraries (including 42 public libraries), began searching "over 100" computerized data bases. In April-June 1979, 324 searches were done. North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, IL, Annual Report: July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979 (Oct. 1979) p. 7.

In Feb. 1977-Jan. 1978, the 8 member libraries of the Kansas City Libraries Metropolitan Information Network (MINET) conducted 544 searches of machine-readable bibliographic databases, for patrons; of these, 172 (32%) were done by the 4 public library members of MINET. There were 86 searches (16% of total) resulting from referrals from other libraries; 5 (6%) were from public libraries. For all 544 searches, ERIC was the most used base (33%), graduate students the largest patron group (42%), Lockheed the most used vendor of 5 available (54%), the average connect time 10.6 minutes (mode at 5), and the average cost $18.15. Gary D. Byrd, et al., "MINET in KC," Library Journal 104 (Oct. 1, 1979) p. 2044-47.

Cooperation with Other Types of Libraries

In 1979, the 24 public library systems in Maryland responded to a mail questionnaire on inter-library cooperation. Of 11 frequently mentioned cooperative activities, 17 systems cooperated with schools in film service, 11 with community colleges, and 4 with 4-year colleges; 13 systems cooperated with schools in interlibrary loan, 10, and 6; 9 in delivery service, 8, and 4; 18 in book talks, 2, and 0; 12 in bookmobile service, 0, and 0; 7 in exhibits, 3, and 1; etc. Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Library Development and Services, Library Keynotes 8 (Nov. 1979) p. 4-6.

Deposit Stations (see also Agencies, Total Number of)

In 1977/78 the Free Library of Philadelphia had 361 stations (up 8% over 1976/77), of which 35% were in schools, 22% in institutions, 16% were "community" stations, and 27% all other. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 8.

Directors

In 1977 of 290 public libraries in United States and Canada, each serving 100,000 or more people, men. . .headed 69% of 287 libraries, women 31%. The mean per capita support of 198 public libraries headed by men was $6.89 in 1977 or 23% higher than the $5.59 for 88 public libraries headed by women. The median salary of the male head librarians was $26,335, 23% more than the $21,400 of the women; the median for all 287 was $24,620. Salaries of both men and women head librarians moved up from public libraries serving 100,000 to 200,000 to those serving 750,000 or more. Men had 8.12 years mean tenure on the job, women 8.51. The median salary of beginning professional librarians was $10,575, 9% above $9710 in 1975, and moved steadily up with population served; in those public libraries headed by men, the beginning professional salaries in 1977 was $10,837, 7% above the $10,095 in public libraries headed by women. Kathleen M. Heim and Carolyn Kacena, "Sex, Salaries, and Library Support," Library Journal 104 (Mar. 15, 1979) p. 675-80.

Employees, Building

In 1974 the 8307 US public libraries had about 9200 building maintenance employees (51% full-time), or 6335 fte: of the latter, 12% worked in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each, 11% in libraries of 10,000 to 25,000, 11% 25,000 to 50,000, 10% 50,000 to 100,000, 11% 100,000 to 250,000, 8% 250,000 to 500,000, and 38% 500,000 and over. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph No. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978)p. 4, 36. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Employees, Clerical

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries had about 64,000 clerical and paraprofessional employees of whom 45% were full-time; these 64,000 were equal to 43,533 fte, of whom 5% worked in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each, 10% in libraries of 10,000 to 25,000, 13% 25,000 to 50,000, 14% 50,000 to 100,000, 16% 100,000 to 250,000, 11% 250,000 to 500,000, and 31% over 500,000. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978). p. 3, 36. Summarized in part in Marie De. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Employees in County Public Libraries, Total Number of

In Oct. 1977, there were 17,501 employees in all US county public libraries (1% of all county employees), up 7.9% over 1976 (vs. 6.0%) and up 6.1% annual average from 1972 (4.4%). Their monthly salaries amounted to $14,072,000 (1%) up 12.4% over 1976 (vs. 11.2%) and 13.0% annual average from 1972 (10.9%). Of the 17,501 library employees, 50% were in counties of 300,000 or more, 11% 200,000 to 300,000 people, 5% 150,000 to 200,000, 10% 100,000 to 150,000, and 24% in counties of less than 100,000. Similar data appear for salaries. Of the 17,501, 76% were in counties of over 100,000 people (vs. 61% of all county government employees). US Bureau of the Census, County Government Employment In 1977 (GE77 No. 4; GPO, 1978) p. 5-7.

Employees - Professional Librarians

In 1979, of 346 Massachusetts public libraries 49% had a director with the MLS and 54% had one or more staff members with the MLS. Of 5764 salaried employees in these libraries (full-time and part-time), 14% had the MLS; the ratio of MLS holders to all other employees was 1 to 3.8. Similar data are shown for each of 6 population size groups and 3 regions. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Boston, 1979) p. 130-31.

In 1978 Chicago Public Library had 374 fte staff with 5th year degree in library science, 24% of total staff. Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 740-43.

In 1974/75 the ratio of professional ("qualified") librarians to all other employees of about 400 municipal public libraries in Australia was 1:3.9, in 1973/74 1:4.3, in 1972/73 1:4.8 and in 1971/72 1:4.9. These ratios were lower in urban areas and higher in rural (e.g., 1:9.2 in 1974/75). Australia Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, Public Libraries in

Australia (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976) p. 50.

In 1974 of 3668 graduates of library schools in U.S. and Canada that year for whom placement information was known, 1132 (31%) took jobs in public libraries (839 or 30% of the women, 263 or 32% of the men). In the previous 23 years the percentage varied between 28-33. Data are given separately for U.S. and Canadian schools. Carlyle J. Frarey and Carol Learmont, "Placements and Salaries 1974," The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 286-88, 291, 294-95. Reprinted from the Library Journal Oct. 9, 1975.

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries had approximately 45,000 professional employees (64% full-time, 36% part-time), equal to 36,135 fte (15% men and 85% women); of these 36,135, 16% were in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (3% men), 13% in libraries of 10,000 to 25,000 (10%), 13% 25,000 to 50,000 (16%), 14% 50,000 to 100,000 (17%), 13% 100,000 to 250,000 (18%), 8% 250,000 to 500,000 (20%), and 22% in libraries serving over 500,000 persons each (22% men). Of the 36,135 professional employees, 33% have less than a full 4-year college education (more than half of these are in libraries serving fewer than 25,000 persons), 20% have a bachelor's degree, and 47% a graduate degree (about half of these latter are in libraries serving over 250,000 persons each). Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978)p. 2-3, 37ff. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Employees, Total Number of (includes percentages for professional, clerical and other employees; and extent of formal education of all employees)

In 1979, 346 Massachusetts public libraries had 5764 salaried employees (or 4091 in fte), of whom 14% had the MLS, 17% a bachelor's degree, 3% the associate degree, and 32% a high school diploma. Similar data for 6 population-size groups and 3 regions of the state. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Boston, 1979) p. 130-31.

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library had 341 employees (2% fewer than in 1977), or 243 fte (up 2%). There were 158 resignations (56% were student assistants), a separation rate of 46% (39% in 1977), and 142 appointments (69% student assistants) or an appointment rate of 42% (39% in 1977) Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 15.

In 1978 the Chicago Public Library had 1531.5 fte employees, of whom 24% were professional librarians. Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 740-43.

In 1978, the Metropolitan Toronto Library had 349 employees (29% "senior positions and librarians"), exactly the same as in 1977. Staff turnover was 12.4% in 1978, 14.0% in 1977; absenteeism 3.65% and 3.94%. Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 8, 20.

At the end of 1978, the Minneapolis Public Library had 281.1 fte employees, of whom 81.0 (29%) were librarians, 159.1 (57%) clerical, 36.0 (13%) building maintenance, and 5.0 (2%) bindery employees. Minneapolis Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 4.

In Oct. 1978, local public libraries in the US had 91,000 employees (60% of whom were full-time), or 66,000 fte (0.8% of all local government employees). Their salaries that month totaled $57,000,000 ($50,000,000 for those who were full-time, an average of $905 per person or 80% of the average salary of all local government full-time employees). Of the 91,477 local library employees, 47,739 were employed by municipalities, 23,281 by counties, 12,499 by special districts, 7180 by townships, and 778 by school districts; of their total salaries of $57,389,000, those employed by municipalities got 58%, by counties 25%, by special districts 10%, by townships 6%, and by school districts 1%. Similar data are given for each state for fte employees, and per 10,000 population. For the whole country, there were 3.0 local library employees per 10,000 population. US Bureau of the Census. Public Employment in 1978 (GE 78 no. 1; GPO, 1979) p. 9-11, 23, 28, 32.

In 1977/78, the Free Library of Philadelphia had 970 filled positions (vs. 1023 authorized) of which 8% were CETA employees. Of the total, 30% were professional librarians, 54% non-professional, and 16% maintenance. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 9.

In Oct. 1977 there were 36,058 fte employees in US municipal libraries, 3.9% fewer than in 1976 (vs. 1.6% increase in all city government employees) and 0.1% annual average change from 1972 (vs. 1.1%). Their salaries that month totaled $32,512,000, 3.1% more than in 1976 (vs. 6.7%) and 7.1% annual average change since 1972 (vs. 7.6%). Similar data are given for population size groups. US Bureau of the Census, City Employment in 1977 (GE 77, no. 2; GPO, 1978) p. 2, 5-7.

In Oct. 1976, there were 42,132 public library employees in the 74 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas, about 0.9% of all local government employees in those areas: their October salaries totaled $36,429,000 or about 0.7% of all local government employees' salaries. The full-time equiva-

lent employment in libraries was 3.7 per 10,000 population in those 74 areas, and 2.3 per 10,000 population in all other local governments in the US. US Bureau of the Census, Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1976 (GE76 no. 3; GPO, 1977) p. 2, 7.

In 1975/76, the 119 public library authorities in England and Wales had 24,400 employees (one for every 2284 persons in the population), of whom 7529 (31%) were professionals, 13,955 (57%) clerical, and 2916 (12%) building staff. These data exclude 788 persons employed in public library service to schools, and 86 in service to hospitals. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 7, 17, 23, 29, 35.

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries had 118,000 employees (38% professional, 54% clerical, and 8% building maintenance). In full-time equivalents they had 86,000 employees (42%, 51%, 7%), of whom 10% were in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons each (66%, 26%, 8%), 11% in libraries of 10,000 to 25,000 (49%, 44%, 7%), 13% 25,000 to 50,000 (44%, 50%, 6%), 14% 50,000 to 100,000 (43%, 52%, 5%), 14% 100,000 to 250,000 (37%, 57%, 6%), 10% 250,000 to 500,000 (36%, 58%, 6%), and 28% in libraries serving 500,000 persons or more (34%, 56%, 10%). Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 1, 36. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Encyclopedias

See Reference Books

Film Cooperatives

In 1976, the Missouri Libraries Film Cooperative (MLFC) had 34 library members and over 5000 films (vs. 32 and 955 in 1954). Annual fee (based on assessed valuation and population served) varied from less than $1000 (for 7) to over $6000 (for 2); 22 paid between $1000 and $4000. Each $1000 gets a library a packet of (no more than 15) films each month. Joseph W. Palmer, "The Missouri Libraries Film Cooperative: A Public Library Success Story," p. 41-43 in James M. Brown, ed., Educational Media Yearbook: 1977 (Bowker, 1977).

Films (includes number of titles held, number used and for what purposes, and number of persons viewing films borrowed) (see also Adult Programs; and Audiovisual Materials)

In 1979, the Jefferson Parish (LA) Library had 3433 16mm films (after adding 11% and withdrawing 1%), and 4193 prints; of the 366 films added, 43 were gifts and 68 on long-term deposit. There were 21,510 loans of these films for viewing by a total audience of 1,734,000. Jefferson Parish (LA) Library, Annual Report: 1979, p. 9, 15.

In 1978/79 the North Suburban (IL) Library System loaned 34,668 films at a cost of $217,364 (unit cost of $6.27), compared with 20,820 in 1972/73 at a cost of $114,717 ($5.51), and with 14,519 in 1971/72 the first year this service was available. "NSLS Services Expand About 300 Percent," The Nor'easter: Newsletter of the North Suburban Library System II (Nov. 1979) p. 3.

In 1978, 16mm films cost $7-$8 per minute for black and white and sound, $14-$16 for color and sound. Jan W. Cureton, "Perspective on Establishing a Film Collection," Library Trends 27 (Summer 1978) p. 97.

In 1978, more than 10 New York public library systems had over 1000 film titles each, vs. only 10 with 200 or more in 1963. E.g., Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System served 229,000 people, and started with 25 films in 1966; it had 686 titles at end of 1977, with 1 librarian and 1.5 clerks and soft-money employees, and loaned 13,867 films in 1977. In Jan. 1978, of 1214 total film loans, 198 (16%) went to nursing homes and other programs for the elderly. Estimated cost per film loan is $5.49. Jean Haynes, "Film Service to the Elderly", Library Trends 27 (Summer 1978) p. 52-53.

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library had 48,071 loans of its 2770 8mm and 16mm films and 673 filmstrips, a turnover rate of 14. The number of loans was up 11% over 1977, and the number of films and filmstrips up 7%. The 48,071 films loaned were seen by 1,376,000 people (an average of 29), and constituted 2% of all loans of the Library. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 12-13, 19.

In 1978 the Metropolitan Toronto Library loaned 54,159 films to other libraries in the area (up 27% over 1977), and had a total stock of 6491 (up 3% over 1977) and a turnover rate of 8.3. Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 7, 20.

At the end of 1977/78, Chicago Public Library had 16,198 film titles after adding 353 or 2% (and spending $8846 on all audiovisual materials, or 0.3% of all current operating expenditures). "Statistics of Library Systems in Illinois: 1977-1978," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 741, 743.

In 1977, the NICEM (National Information Center for Educational Media) Index to 16mm Educational Films (Los Angeles, 6th ed.) listed 100,000 titles. Euclid Peltier, "The Public Library Film Redefined", Library Trends 27 (Summer 1973) p. 27, 35.

In 1977, total non-theatrical film production in the US was 15,390 (up 4% over 1976). World-wide film production from 1915 to 1977 was 500,000. NICEM's 16mm film entries in the first quarter of 1976 was 108,356. In 1974 a study at Indiana University of 1800 film titles in 43 catalogs of film libraries estimated that 91 such libraries held 36,000 titles of which 15,000 were unique copies. Ruth M. Rains, "Bibliographical Control of Media: One Step Closer", Library Trends 27 (Summer 1978) p. 90, quoting various sources.

In 1977, of 31 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services), 11 had no films and 7 had no children's films. Of the other 13 (10 with fewer than 100 films each, and 3 with 225 to 595), the mean average which were children's films was 59%. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 46-47.

In 1971, it has been estimated, there were about 1000 U.S. public library film collections, with an average annual budget of $20,000 each. In 1974, NYPL sponsored the showing of 1000 films a month in its branches. In 1971, over 500 film programs were run in the 93 community libraries of Los Angeles County Public Library. Ronald F. Sigler, "A Rationale for the Film as a Public Library Resource and Service," Library Trends 27 (Summer 1978) p. 22, quoting different sources.

Finances - Expenditures, Capital

In 1974 the 8307 U.S. public libraries spent $94,651,000 on capital outlay (9% of total current operating expenditures). Similar data are given for 7 population size groups of public libraries in 4 different configurations. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1973 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 47-48. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Finances - Expenditures for Library Materials

In 1976, 446 Illinois public libraries and branches (which responded to a mail questionnaire) reported that of all expenditures for library materials a mean average of 28% went for children's books and periodicals. Of 208 serving fewer than 5000 persons each, the average was 28%; of 125 serving

5000 to 14,999 32%; and from there the percentage drops steadily to 7% for 3 serving 125,000 to 200,000 people each. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 252-53.

In 1974, of 44 large US metropolitan public systems, per capita expenses for materials ranged from $1.88 (Denver) to 42¢ (San Antonio), with the median at 97¢. Joseph Green, "Urban and Suburban Public Library Statistics," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 239-49.

In 1972/73, US public libraries spent $181,900,000 on library materials, of which $136,900,000 were for 24,260,000 books at a unit cost of $5.74 (and of this $128,500,000 were for 22,450,000 domestic publications at $5.83 each, $3,100,000 for 300,000 books imported from abroad at $10.20 each, and $5,300,000 for 1,510,000 books published by government agencies and other special sources at $3.50 each), $16,200,000 for 580,000 periodicals at $28 each, $16,700,000 for 1,010,000 audiovisual items at $16.50 each, $6,000,000 for microforms, and $6,100,000 for binding. Total public library expenditures for materials were 19% of all library expenditures for materials; for books 27% (for domestic publications 30%, imported 4%, government and special 9%), for periodicals 8%, for audiovisual materials 9%, for microforms 14%, and for binding 15%. Of the $128,500,000 spent by public libraries for books, $58,400,000 were for 6,380,000 adult trade hardbound books (at $9.15 each), $2,800,000 for 1,270,000 adult trade paperbound ($2.20), $29,200,000 for 8,340,000 juvenile books ($3.50), $18,300,000 for 1,220,000 professional books ($15), $4,300,000 for 4,300,000 mass market paperbacks ($1), $7,200,000 for 30,000 subscription reference books ($275), and $8,300,000 for 910,000 other books ($9.15). Of the $128,500,000 spent by public libraries for books, 20% were spent with publishers and distributors and 80% with library jobbers; for adult trade books, 8-92%, juvenile books 4-96%, professional 57-43%, university press books 27-73%, mass market paperbacks 19-81%, subscription reference books 100-0%, and all other 15-85%. John P. Dessauer, "Library Acquisitions: A Look Into the Future," Publishers Weekly 207 (June 16, 1975) p. 55-68.

In 1972-73, 6452 US public libraries (84% of the 7667 listed in American Library Directory: 1975-76) spent $161,800,000 for library materials, of which it is estimated 75% was for books, 9% for periodicals, 9% for audiovisual materials, 3% for microforms, and 4% for binding. Such data are given for each state. These data came from the questionnaire responses which constitute the American Library Directory. "Public and College Library Acquisitions Expenditures," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 228-31.

Finances - Expenditures, Total (includes breakdown for salaries, fringe benefits, and materials; expenditures per capita, and library expenditures as percent of local government spending) (see also Public Libraries by Population Served)

Finances - Expenditures, Total Current Operating

In 1978/79 the Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library had total operating expenditures of $1,668,000 of which 62% was for salaries, 4% for OASI and pension contributions, and 15% for books, periodicals, binding, films, prints, and records. Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978-1979, p. 12.

In 1978, the Minneapolis Public Library spent $6,125,000 ($16.45 per capita), of which 73% was for salaries, 2% for "health and welfare benefits," 12% for books, films and records, and 1% for periodicals. Minneapolis (MN) Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 4.

In 1977/78, the Free Library of Philadelphia had total expenditures for current operations of $20,460,000 ($10.06 per capita). Of this, 65% was for salaries, 15% for fringe benefits (7% for pensions, 4% for hospitalization, 3% for Social Security, and 1% for "group life insurance and legal"), 10% for library materials, and 10% for all else. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978 p. 10.

In 1976, 439 Illinois public libraries had a mean average total expenditures of $88,014; 77% spent less than $100,000 each, and 13 (3%) more than $500,000 each. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 225.

In 1975/76, the 119 public library authorities in England and Wales spent £148,884,000 (£3.0 per capita) for current operations, of which 53% went for salaries, and 20% (£0.6 per capita) for library materials (17% for books, 1% for periodicals and newspapers, 0.6% for phonorecords, 0.1% for other materials, and 1% for binding). Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 6.

In 1974, 8307 US public libraries spent $1,113,545,000 for all purposes (including $94,651,000 for capital outlay); of the $1,018,894,000 for current operations, 58% went for salaries and wages, 14% for books, 1% for periodicals, 0.2% for microforms, 1% for audiovisual materials, 10% for plant operation and maintenance (including salaries of building staff), and 16% unspecified (but including the cost of fringe benefits). Similar data are given for each of 7 population size groups in 4 different configurations.

The mean total per capita expenditures (including capital outlay) was $5.22, the median $3.57. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 5, 46-55. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

In 1974, of 44 large US metropolitan public libray systems, per capita support ranged from $13.04 (Boston) to $2.21 (San Antonio); the median was $6.72. Joseph Green, "Urban and Suburban Public Library Statistics," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 239-49.

In 1972/73, of 777 Australian municipal public libraries 25% spent less than 0.1% of all expenditures of their local government unit; 11%, 0.1% to 0.5%; 20%, 0.5% to 1.0%; 19%, 1% to 2%; 8%, 2% to 3%; 7%, 3% to 4%; 5%, 4% to 5%; 4%, 5% to 7.5%; and 1% over 7.5%. Australia Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, Public Libraries in Australia (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976) p. 66.

Finances - Income, Sources of

In 1977, 878 US cities reported the income of their municipal public library. The average total was $456,000 of which 82% was from local taxes, 6% from federal funds, 4% state, 4% county, 1% gifts and endowments, and 4% all other resources (including fines and fees). Local tax support for public libraries was 1% of total local government expenditures. Breakdowns are given for population size groups, geographic regions, etc. Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979) p. 64-65.

In 1975/76, the 119 public library authorities in England and Wales spent £148,884,000 for current operations (£3.0 per capita), of which 97% came from taxes (2.2¢ per pound of assessed valuation), 2% from fines and fees, and 1% other income. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 6.

In 1974, the total income of 8307 US public libraries was $1,158,825,000 (76% from local government, 7% from the states, 7% from the Federal Government, and 10% from all other sources). Only 2% of these libraries got $1,000,000 or more, and almost 80% of those serving over 100,000 persons each received $400,000 or more; less than 3% of the

almost 8000 libraries serving fewer than 100,000 persons got as much as $400,000, 73% had less than $50,000 each, and 40% less than $10,000. Of all Federal funds received, 70% was from revenue sharing. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 4, 42-45. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Finances - Income - State Aid

In 1979, according to the Urban Libraries Council, 37 states provided direct aid to public libraries, 21 to public library systems and networks, 8 for construction of buildings, and "42 provide some form of state aid to public libraries." The total appropriation in 1979 was over $154,000,000 (77¢ per capita for the nation); New York had the largest amount, over $34,000,000; Maryland the highest per capita, $2.42. Abstracted in Wilson Library Bulletin 53 (June 1979) p. 685; for the full report, see Show-Me Libraries 30 (August 1979) p. 41-42.

In 1975, 16 state library agencies (associated with state departments of education) compared with agencies in 16 other states (which were under independent boards or commissions) as follows: state aid as a percentage of local public library income 15.3% vs. 11.9%, and state aid per capita for public libraries 76¢ vs. 30¢. Bruce A. Shuman, "The State Library Agency and Administrative Placement in Government," Public Library Quarterly 1 (Spring 1979) p. 27.

Friends of the Library

In 1979 the Friends of the Minneapolis Public Library had 700 members and membership income of over $9000; total hours of volunteer service was over 7000; receipts from the sale of discarded and gift items totaled over $13,000; gifts to Minneapolis Public Library were over $12,000 in value; sales of the Central Library Book Shop were $12,000. The Friends gave tours of Central Library to over 900 persons. Minneapolis (MN) Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 3.

Fringe Benefits (includes annual vacation, sick leave, all other types of leave, compensation for overtime, medical insurance, and life insurance) (see also Finances - Expenditures, Total Current Operating)

In 1979, the modal number of days of annual vacation allowed by 346 Massachusetts public libraries was 10 days in the first year of employment, 15 in the fifth, and 20 in the tenth, for all employees. Of the 346 libraries, 19% pro-

vided no sick leave, 11% 12 days, 37% 1[illegible] days, 30% some other number of days, and 3% did not answer; of 9 types of special leave, 69% gave leave for meetings or conferences, 65% for bereavment, 55% for jury, 41% for military service, etc.; 16% gave additional pay for overtime work, 27% gave time-off, and 17% used both methods; in 44%, employees paid half the cost of medical insurance, in 24% less than half, in 2% more than half, and in 29% there was no such insurance; and in 48%, employees paid half the cost of life insurance, in 16% less than half, in 4% more, and in 30% there was no insurance benefit. Similar figures are given for each of 6 population size groups and 3 regions. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Boston, 1979) p. 134-35.

For 1979 (?), for each of up to 155 Wisconsin public libraries there is given the number of days of annual vacation, the number of paid holidays, whether there is a retirement plan (and if so, what kind, who pays the premium and at what rate), whether there is provision for longevity pay (and if so, when and how much), the number of days of sick leave per year and cumulative, and whether there is hospital insurance and life insurance (and if so, who pays the premium and how much). Wisconsin Association of Public Libraries, Salary and Fringe Benefit Survey of Wisconsin Public Libraries: 1979, 32 p.

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library had total operating expenditures from general funds of $3,126,000 of which $2,008,000 (64%) was for salaries and wages, and $294,000 (9%) was for "employer's retirement and hospitalization contributions." The latter is 15% of the former. The library had 341 employees, or 243 fte. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 15, 20.

Government

In 1977, the International City Management Association polled 2478 US cities on public library operations. Of 1804 which responded, 891 (49%) operated and funded a municipal public library; most of the others had county public libraries. Of the 891 almost two-thirds said the local public library was part of a larger system; and 92% of the municipal public libraries were separate departments of the city government. Breakdowns are given by population size, geographic region, etc. Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979) p. 63-64.

In 1973, of a non-random national sample of 118 public libraries, 51 (44%) were required to work within a planning and programming budget, 16 (14%) to have a regular inventory of the collection, and 10 (8%) were under civil service.

Marcy Murphy and Claude Johns, Jr., Handbook of Library Regulations (Dekker, 1977) p. 74.

Head Librarians (see Directors)

Holidays, Number of Paid (see Fringe Benefits)

Hospital Library Service

In 1975/76, 54 public library authorities in England and Wales (45% of all 119 public libraries) employed 86 persons in service to hospitals (1% of the total proportionate non-manual staff of all 119), and 235,000 books (0.5% of the total proportionate book stock), and spent £279,000 (4% of - and in addition to - the total proportionate expenditures). Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 6, 7, 8, 17, 23, 29, 39.

For one week in Aug. 1973, the data were kept on time spent on ward visits in 37 hospitals (23 general and 14 special) in England. Of 7117 occupied beds, 1707 patients (24%) were borrowers; of 5035 occupied beds in the general hospitals, 1480 patients (29%) were borrowers. The average amount of time taken by all types of staff in ward visits per occupied bed in the general hospitals was 1.05 minutes (for professional staff 1.13, for non-professional staff 1.12, and for volunteer staff (0.97). Great Britain Department of Education and Science. Staffing of Public Libraries (1976) v. 1, p. 34, 38, 40.

Hours Open (includes number of days open per week) (see also Buildings)

In 1976, of 500 Illinois public libraries and branches which responded to a mail questionnaire, 17% were open fewer than 20 hours per week, 30% 20-39 hpw, 23% 40-59 hpw, and 30% 60-79 hpw. The mean average number of hours all libraries were open was 42. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 226.

In 1974, of the 8307 US public libraries 3600 (43%) were open 40 or more hours per week. Of the 4700 libraries open less than 40 hpw, 94% served under 10,000 persons each. Of the 334 libraries serving 100,000 persons or more, 60% were open 60-70 hpw. Of the total 8307, 49% were open six days a week and 7% more were open 7 days a week. Of those serving over 50,000 persons, 94% were open 6 or 7 days a week. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 6, 73-74. Sum-

marized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Indirect Use of Public Libraries

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above), half registered borrowers of the public library and half not, in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Of the non-student adults who said they had not used the public library once in the last year, 6% said they generally obtained their reading materials from the public library (as did 4% of the student non-users); 5% said they used a public library other than the local one (12%); and 8% said they used the public library but were not registered borrowers (7%). Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 52.

Information and Referral Service

In 1979, the Memphis/Shelby County (TN) Public Library's Library Information Center (LINC) was handling about 2000 inquiries a month (85% by phone), mostly from social work agencies or from people referred by agencies. LINC was begun in 1975. Mary E. McCann, "LINC Stresses Human Element in Libraries," Information World, 1 (Nov. 1979) p. 1, 20.

In 1978, over 600 questionnaire returns from a non-random sample of US public libraries showed that 68% gave inquirers information on outside resources, 54% probed to ascertain the patron's real need, 43% had a file of information on outside resources, 13% actively helped the client make contact with an outside agency, 51% provided evaluations of outside resources that were available, 16% helped the person overcome obstacles to getting help, 10% followed-up to be sure he/she got help, 6% provided feedback to local agencies on social service needs, 3% counselled the client, 2% provided transportation, and 1% provided escort service. Thomas Childers, "Trends in Public Library I & R Services," Library Journal 104 (Oct. 1, 1979) p. 2035-39.

Instruction in Library Use

In Jan.-Apr. 1978, the West Hartford (CT) Public Library offered a series of 6 informal lectures on various types of reference tools; 12 persons enrolled, 6 attended all meetings. In fall 1978, a second series of 10 weekly meetings on 8 different subjects (health, current events, art, etc.) was offered; 19 persons enrolled, 7 attended all meetings. WHPL served 68,000 affluent, well-educated persons who used the public library. A. L. Frey and Saul Spiegel, "Educating Adult

Users in the Public Library," Library Journal 104 (April 15, 1979) p. 894-96.

Insurance - Medical, Life or Other (see Fringe Benefits)

Interlibrary Loans (includes number loaned and number received, serials as well as monographs, photocopies as well as originals, fill rate, turnaround time and cost)

In 1978/79 the North Suburban (IL) Library System supplied 36,904 books to its member libraries on interlibrary loan from other libraries, at a cost of $146,925 (unit cost of $3.98), compared with 28,842 in 1972/73 at a cost of $74,990 ($2.60) and with 12,592 in 1968/69 the first year this service was available. "NSLS Services Expand About 300 Percent," The Nor'easter: Newsletter of the North Suburban Library System 11 (Nov. 1979) p. 3.

In 1978/79, The North Suburban (Wheeling, IL) Library System, with 218 member libraries (including 42 public libraries), received 36,904 requests for interlibrary loans of books (92% from public libraries), 7% fewer than in 1977/78. Of the total, 88% were filled (40% by other member public libraries, 24% by the system headquarters public library, 17% by major resource libraries in the state, and 6% by other libraries). The decline in interlibrary loan requests is attributed to reciprocal borrowing and the use of computerized circulation systems which can tap other libraries' collections. There were 21,043 requests for articles in various journals (about the same as for 1977/78), of which 98% were filled; 66% were filled by the Central Serials Service of NSLS. The System owns and operates the Metropolitan Periodical Service, based at the Newberry Library, and operates the Metropolitan Periodical Service, based at the Newberry Library, and operates the Metropolitan Periodical Service, based at the Newberry Library, with 22,204 volumes, 15,155 reels of microfilm, and 17,000 microfiche cards. In 1978/79, MPS received 16,234 requests and filled 89% (12% more than in 1977/78). North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, IL, Annual Report: July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979 (Oct. 1979) p. 3-5.

About 2,000,000 interlibrary loan requests are initiated by individual libraries in New York each year, of which about 10% are not able to be filled at the regional system level and come to the State Library. In 1978/79, NYSL got 136,000 such requests, and 75% were filled in three days or less (vs. 60% in 1977/78). In 1970, the "referral" libraries supplied 85% of the material requested; in 1979, 67%. New York State Library, The State Library's First Year in the Cultural Education Center (1979) p. 4.

In 1978, the Missouri State Library received 35,245 author/title interlibrary loan requests from libraries in Missouri.

Of these, MSL filled 27%, and another 39% were filled by one of six resource libraries, for a total fill rate of 66%. "The heavy users were the public libraries. . ." In addition, the Mid-Missouri Library Network (6 public and 9 other libraries) handled 21,000 loan requests and filled about 50%; the Southwest Missouri Network (12 public and 15 other libraries) about 10,000 requests and filled 44%; the Northwest Missouri Network (13 and 12) almost 6,000 and 50%; the Northeast Missouri Network 1900 requests and about 47%; the Municipal Library Cooperative (public libraries in St. Louis County) 4885 and 49%; and the University of Missouri-Columbia Library loaned 1150 books to Missouri libraries in response to direct requests. Frank Pascoe, "Reference Update: Interlibrary Loan-Visible and Invisible," Show-Me Libraries 30 (Sept. 1979) p. 36-37.

In 1978, the Mid-York (NY) Library System received 37,269 requests from its 41 member public libraries, of which 80% were author-title requests, 15% for subject information, and 5% for periodical articles; 87% of all requests were filled. For 1977, of 34,571 requests, 81%, 14%, and 5%; 88% were filled. Mid-York (NY) Library System, Annual Report: 1978, p. 14.

In 1978 the Metropolitan Toronto Library received 12,359 interlibrary loan requests (up 12% over 1977) and filled 66% (vs. 59%); and requested 579 items (up 74%) and got 72% (vs. 70%). Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 20.

The Great River (IL) Library System had 16,731 interlibrary loan requests in 1977/78 (and filled 89%); 16,277 in 1967/77 (85%), etc. back to 1967/68 with 611 requests. Stillman K. Taylor, "Great River Library System," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 771.

In 1977/78 the North Suburban (IL) Library System had 49,504 periodical volumes (37,655 reels and 32,500 microfiche cards) in its Central Serials Service and in the Metropolitan Periodical Service which NSLS operates for the Associated Colleges of the Midwest; MPS alone had 22,000 volumes (15,155/17,000). CSS had 20,193 requests for photo copies of periodical articles and filled 99% (55% from its own holdings). MPS had 12,717 requests and filled 90% (40% from its holdings, plus 60% from NSLS). Robert McClarren, "North Suburban Library System," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 792-93.

In 1977, the 50 state library agencies loaned one and a half million books to other libraries and borrowed 93,000. Barratt Wilkins, Survey of State Library Agencies, 1977 (Occasional Papers no. 142; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Dec. 1979) p. 27-28.

In 1977, 31 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) reported that children's books were an average of 6% of all books borrowed from other libraries and 8% of all books loaned to other libraries. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 52.

Over 3,000,000 items a year (in 1977?) were borrowed on interlibrary loan in the United Kingdom (including photocopies), of which 75% came from or through the British Library Lending Division (BLLD), 12% through regional library systems, and the rest directly between individual libraries. This equals 9,000 items a day between up to 4,000 libraries. Half of BLLD loans are sent out the day after receipt of the request; by first class mail, 96% of these are delivered the next day. It costs BLLD £1.20 to identify, retrieve and ship an item, 32p.(25%) for first class mail; it costs the borrower an average of 41p. to return the item. BLLD cost is less because of high use of photocopies. D. Russon, "Transport Schemes for Interlibrary Loans," Interlending Review 6 (Oct. 1978) p. 115.

In Nov. - Dec. 1976, a survey was done of interlibrary loan activity of 191 libraries of all kinds (106 members of NELINET, 85 non-members) in 6 northeastern states. Of 113 usable responses (43% members), not a representative sample, there were 32 public libraries (28% of total). In the month of the survey, these 113 loaned 11,500 volumes and borrowed 8000. Public libraries loaned an average of 29.3 volumes (81% to other public libraries, 18% to academic, 1% to special) and borrowed an average of 34.9 (68% from other public libraries, 27% from academic, 5% from special). In general the larger the library the more activity. 40% of all requests were for items published in the last 3 years. Of all transactions, 79% were within state boundaries, and 92% within the region. Average in-house turnaround time was 2.5 days (32% in less than 1, 85% in 3); total turnaround time was 10.5 average (8.5 for in-state loans, 26 for out-of-state). Overall fill rate was 94% (87% for public libraries alone). Libby Trudell and James Wolper, "Interlibrary Loan in New England," College and Research Libraries 39 (Sept. 1978) p. 365-71.

In 1975/76 the 119 public library authorities in England and Wales loaned 246,492 volumes in interlibrary loan within the United Kingdom, and borrowed 354,699. Together these total 0.1% of their total circulation. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 7.

In 1975/76 the British Library Lending Division received 2,471,000 interlibrary loan requests, 14% more than in 1974/75 when BLLD handled 87% and the regional systems 13% of the com-

bined total of 2,494,000 vs. 83% - 16% of 2,281,000 in 1973/74; vs. 13% for the National Central Library, 71% for the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, and 16% for the regional systems of the total of 2,494,000, in 1972/73; vs. 21% - 27% - 52% of 436,000 in 1962/63. BLLD does not handle fiction. A survey in May 1974 found that United Kingdom public libraries accounted for 8% of all requests to BLLD because about two-thirds of public library requests go to the regional systems; thus United Kingdom public libraries had about 546,000 requests in 1974. A survey of 13,500 BLLD requests in 1974 found that 10% had to be referred back to the requester; of the rest 84% were met from BLLD stock, 5% from locations supplied, 3% sent to the back-up libraries, 1% sent abroad, and 7% unsatisfied. In 1975 the average cost to BLLD for postal and photocopy costs for each additional request was 80p, and of this the United Kingdom library borrower paid 46p, not including cost of BLLD form, or a total of over £1.50 on average; 80% of items in stock are put in the mail the day the request is received and 70% of requests for serials are met by photocopies. As of 1975, BLLD handled 75% of all United Kingdom interlibrary loans; foreign requests were 16,700 in 1967 and 301,400 in 1975/76, and took 5-8 days from receipt of request by BLLD. Maurice B. Line, "The British Library Lending Division," p. 88, 90, 94, 96-99, 101-02, 104 in W. L. Saunders, ed., British Librarianship Today (LA, 1977).

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries provided 2,439,000 items to other libraries and received 3,001,000; together these were 0.6% of all public library circulation. Libraries in cities of under 10,000 population each accounted for 7% of the total loaned and 32% of the total received, those serving 10,000 to 25,000 19% and 24%, 25,000 to 50,000 15% and 15%, 50,000 to 100,000 18% and 12%, 100,000 to 250,000 18% and 9%, 250,000 to 500,000 8% and 4%, and 500,000 and over 15% and 3%. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 6, 66. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

Interlibrary Loans, Inter-Agency Intra-System

In 1975, the Los Angeles County (CA) Public Library had about 130,000 intra-system inter-agency loan requests which cost $380,000, and took a minimum of one month to complete. As a result, an estimated 20% of books supplied were not claimed, presumably because they came so late. Mary L. Fischer, "The Flexibly Automated Catalog: Budgets, Services, and the Varied Catalogs at the Los Angeles County Public Library," in Daniel Gore, et al., eds., Requiem for the

Card Catalog: Management Issues in Automated Cataloging (New Directions in Librarianship, no. 2; Greenwood Press, 1979), p. 88, 91.

Life Insurance (see Fringe Benefits)

Loan Periods

In 1973, of a non-random national sample of 118 US public libraries 60% reported 3- or 4-week loan periods for books, and 25% a 2-week period; 33% allowed no renewals. Marcy Murphy and Claude J. Johns, Jr., Handbook of Library Regulations (Dekker, 1977) p. 65.

Longevity Pay (see Fringe Benfits)

Machine-Readable Data Bases (see Computerized Data Bases)

Main Libraries - Book Collection and Circulation

In 1971 a study was made of 8 public library authorities in central England with 42 service points (not including bookmobile stops). Three of these were central libraries with an average of 153,000 volumes (vs. 16,718 volumes in the other 39 agencies), 541,000 loans in 1970/71 (vs. 120,769). The 3 central libraries had 41% of all the books but only 26% of all the loans; their book stock on average was 25% adult reference, 39% adult nonfiction, 27% adult fiction, and 9% juvenile (vs. 7%, 36%, 37%, 20% average for all 8 public libraries). Their circulation averaged 13% juvenile (vs. 20% average for all 8 public libraries). Total turnover (including reference books) was 4.2 (vs. 6.8 average for all 8 public libraries). John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 66-70.

Medical Insurance (see Fringe Benefits)

Moving Books to a New Library Building

In 1978, the Allentown (PA) Public Library moved into its new main library building in 3 hours 40 minutes; local companies donated cartons and trucks, and 200 teamsters their services, saving the public library $40,000. "Facilities and Design," American Libraries 10 (Feb. 1979) p. 77.

Newspapers (see also Periodicals)

From 1973 to 1979, the reference department of the University of Dayton (OH) Library indexed the Dayton Daily News at an estimated cost per year of $6000 for labor and materials.

The index was used about 180 times a year, or $33 per use. James Rettig, letter to American Libraries 11 (Feb. 1980) p. 86.

Nonusers (see Users/Nonusers)

Overdues

Before the circulation system was computerized in 1978, the Arlington Heights (IL) Memorial Library prepared first. second and final overdue notices at $2.72 each; the computer prepared them at a cost of 63 cents each. Arlington Heights (IL) Memorial Library, Read Out 6 (Aug. 1979) p. 1.

In 1978/79, the Long Beach (CA) Public Library had a total circulation of 1,815,000 items (72% in the 11 branches). Overdues for the system were 2.87% of circulation; 2.5% for the branches and 4.07% for the main library. A net total of 12,914 books were lost in overdues, 0.7% of total circulation; 7116 in the branches, 0.5%; and 5748 at the main library, 1.1%. Long Beach (CA) Public Library, Annual Statistical Report: 1978/79, p. 2.

In 1978/79, the Mount Prospect (IL) Public Library had a total circulation of 389,658 and overdues of 16,754 (4%). Mount Prospect (IL) Public Library, "Librarian's Report for the Fiscal Year May 1, 1978 - April 30, 1979" (May 1979) p. 7.

In 1978/79 the Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library used mailgrams to recover overdue materials worth $5950, and a library representative to recover overdues worth $12,269. Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978-1979, p. 1.

In 1978, the Minneapolis Public Library loaned 2,380,000 items, of which less than 2% "required overdue billing." Notices for overdue books were discontinued in 1978. Minneapolis (MN) Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 3.

In Feb. - Apr. 1978, the Youngstown and Mahoning County (OH) Public Library loaned 335,045 books (365,864 in 1977), of which 7589 or 2% were overdue (7417 or 2%) and a bill was sent to their 4322 borrowers (4354); 3473 or 46% were returned or paid for (3027 or 41%), and 1327 were referred to a collection agency (1177) of which 800 or 60% were returned or paid for (648 or 55%). There were thus 3316 books not returned or paid for, or 1% of total circulation (3742 or 1%). The cost of the collection agency was $710 ($741), but the books returned by it were worth $4383 and the amount collected by it for lost books was $543 ($3273 and $610). Youngstown and Mahoning County (OH) Public Library, "Overdues and Collection Agency Survey (Excluding Stations): February, March, April 1977 and 1978," 1p.

In January 1977, the District of Columbia Public Library held a fine-free week and got back 18,206 overdue books, equal to 1% of its total circulation that year and 1% of its total book stock. District of Columbia Public Library, Annual Report: 1977, p. 5, 10.

The Leicestershire County Library (England) dropped overdue charges in 1957, reinstated them on April 1, 1967 (for adult books only) and raised them further on Feb. 15, 1971. Leicestershire County Library also served Rutland County by contract, and the RC Council chose not to impose fines. Imposition of overdue fines in 1967 reduced circulation and cut overdues greatly. The 1971 increase in fines doubled the amount of money so received. For each March from 1967-73, adult overdues started at 32,339 (27% of "books on issue"), fell to 20,143 in 1968 (17%), and climbed to 30,311 in 1973 (20%); in the same years, juvenile overdues went from 9798 (30%) to 20,635 (41%). Meanwhile in Rutland County, adult overdues were 1843 in March 1967 (19%) and climbed to 4233 (27%) in 1973; juvenile overdues went from 592 (20%) to 1823 (35%). Geoffrey Smith, Charges for Books Kept Overdue: An Indication of the Impact of Charges on the Use of the Service 1967-1973. (Report series 3; Leicestershire County Library, Leicestershire, Aug. 1973).

Paperback Books

In 1979, the Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City, OK) had over 100,000 uncataloged paperbacks (which were borrowed 435,000 times in 1978/79, a turnover rate of 4.3), of which 77,000 were in circulating collections in the central library and 10 branches (with 365,000 loans, a rate of 4.8), compared with a total inventory of over 612,000 items (1,690,000 loans, and 2.6), and of 465,000 cataloged books (1,075,000 loans, and 2.3). Uncataloged paperbacks were 16% of the collection and 26% of the circulation. In 1978/79 the average cost of hardcover books (and of paperbacks) were adult $6.86 ($2), juvenile $4.93 ($1.13), and young adult $4.75 ($1.14). Of the 77,000 paperbacks in the main library and 10 branches, 65% were adult (and these accounted for 68% of all paperback loans, a turnover of 4.9), 16% were juvenile (14%, 4.1), 12% "swap" books (leave two, take one) (14%, 5.8), 7% young adult (4%, 2.9), and 1% seasonal books (0.1%, 1.3). All adult and juvenile hardback and paperbound books purchased in 1967/77, 1977/78, and 1978/79 were surveyed in regard to numbers originally bought, average cost, lifetime circulations, cost per circulation, number of loans in July 1979, and number still in use in July 1979. Adult hardback books bought in 1978/79 cost $1.42 per loan (vs. 40¢ per loan for adult paperbacks), in 1977/78 70¢ (18¢), and in 1976/77 46¢ (11¢); juvenile hardcover books bought in 1978/79 cost 78¢ per loan (26¢), in 1977/78 29¢ (11¢), and in 1976/77 19¢ (7¢). In July 1979, circulating adult hardbound books purchased in each of the three years had progressively lower average numbers of loans, and adult paper-

backs much less so; juvenile hardcover books showed no drop in circulation while juvenile paperbacks did. An inventory in Aug. 1979, of a 10% sample of 4180 paperbacks on a bookmobile showed 8% to have no circulations at all, 39% 1-5, 28% 6-10, 14% 11-15, and 11% 16+. These books had all been acquired since 1974, and most of them since 1976. Paul Little, "The Effectiveness of Paperbacks," Library Journal 104 (Nov. 15, 1979) p. 2411-16.

The average price for 3111 US mass market paperback books published in 1975 was $1.46 with an index value of 184.8 (100=79¢ the average price in 1967-69), in 1974 $1.28 and 162.0, in 1973 $1.17 and 148.1, in 1972 $1.12 and 141.8, and in 1971 $1.01 and 127.8. Similar data are given for each of 23 catagories. The average price for 9033 US quality paperbacks published in 1975 was $5.24 with an index value of 161.7 (100=$3.24 the average price in 1967-69), in 1974 $4.38 and 135.2, in 1973 $3.73 and 115.1, and in 1972 $4.24 and 130.9. Hugh C. Atkinson, "Prices of U.S. and Foreign Published Materials," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 207-08; also in Chandler B. Grannis, "American Book Title Output," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 184-85, reprinted from Feb. 9, 1976 Publishers Weekly.

Patron Count

In 1978, 1,445,000 persons used the Metropolitan Toronto Library building in the first full year after it was opened, up 146% over 1977 and 141% over 1969. Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 20.

Periodicals (includes newspapers, price index, total number of current subscriptions and reference use) (see also Users of Periodicals and Newspapers; and Finances - Expenditures for Library Materials)

In 1979, the average subscription price of 3314 US periodical titles was $30.37 (10% higher than in 1978, and an average annual increase of 13% over 1970). When the 1967-69 prices are equal to 100, the index value for 1979 is 351. Data on over 30 categories are also given. Norman E. Brown & Jane Phillips, "Price Indexes for 1979: US Periodicals and Serial Services," Library Journal 104 (Sept. 1, 1979) p. 1628-33.

In 1979 the Chicago Public Library had 6100 current periodical titles (plus 3300 no longer published). In a recent 12-month period, Chicago Public Library made 190 requests for articles in titles not held, and received 2000 requests from other libraries for periodical articles. ". . .95% of our periodical usage involves only 250 titles." Donald J. Sager, "A National Periodicals Center: Too Limited a Goal," American Libraries 10 (September 1978) p. 465.

In 1977/78, 61 large US public libraries reported which titles they received of a list of 55 mass periodicals with an average copy sale per issue of 300,000 or more. Four were not held by any of the libraries, nine by only one each, and only ten by all 61. The range was 16 to 32, with an average of 33; 42% of the 55 titles were held by more than half of the 61 libraries and 93% by at least one. David W. Lupton, "Newsstand Magazines and the Public Library," Public Library Quarterly 1 (Spring 1979) p. 69-79.

In 1977, the average number of children's magazine titles (as distinguished from periodicals or serials) in 32 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) was 17 (9% on the average of these libraries' total periodicals); 89 different titles were found, but only 13 were found in 16 or more of the libraries, and 56 titles were found only once. About 500 Illinois public libraries and branches responded to a mail questionnaire for 1976 data and reported an average total of 104 periodical titles currently received and a mean average of 10 of these as children's; the number of children's magazines varied from below 10 in libraries serving fewer than 10,000 people to 31 for those serving 50,000 to 60,000. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 45, 215, 226, 248, 249, 251.

In 1977, of 61 public libraries in the United Kingdom, which were members of ASLIB and which responded to a mail questionnaire, 72% had less than 500 periodical titles each, 18% 500-1,000, 5% 1,000-1500, 2% 1500-2,000, and 3% 2000-2500. J. E. Rowley, "Locally Produced Current Awareness Services," Aslib Proceedings 31 (June 1979) p. 284-86.

In 1975 the average price for 3075 US periodicals was $19.94 with an index value of 230.3 (100=average price for 1967-69); in 1974 for 2955, $17.71 with index value of 204.5; in 1973 for 2861, $16.20 with 187.1; 1972 for 2537, $13.23 with 152.8; 1971 for 2415, $11.66 with 134.6. Similar data appear for each of 24 subject categories. Hugh C. Atkinson, "Prices of US and Foreign Published Materials," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 204.

Citations from 8250 dissertations and theses, accepted at the University of Oklahoma Library from 1950-75 to 157 periodicals indexed only in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature were analyzed. Of 2314 such citations, 1709 (74%) were made within 7 years after the article appeared. Of the 157 periodicals, 84 (53%) were cited one or more times. Of the 8250 theses, 485 (6%) cited one or more of the 157 periodicals. The 2314 citations were 0.5% of all 445,000 citations. Of the 2314, 1443 (62%) were within 5 years of publication, 482 (21%) 6-10 years, 292 (13%) 11-15, 97 (4%) 16+. Of the 84 titles cited, 49 (58%) were cited 1-9 times, 27 (32%) 10-99, and 8 (10%)

100+ (average of 163 each or 55% of all 2314). Of the 485 theses, 216 (45%) had only one citation each to RG periodicals; twice as many RG citations were in Master's theses as in doctoral dissertations. One thesis had 50 RG citations; 14 more, 473 total. James E. Healey and Carolyn M. Cox, "Research and the Readers' Guide: An Investigation into the Research Use of Periodicals Indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature," The Serials Librarian 3 (Winter 1978) p. 179-90.

In 1974, the 8307 US public libraries received 1,180,000 periodical subscriptions at an average cost of $11.32. The 8307 libraries held 7,609,000 volumes of bound periodicals (after adding 5% that year), representing 357,201 titles, plus 191,061 periodical titles on all types of microforms. Similar data are given for each of seven population size groups of public libraries in four different configurations. Helen M. Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 46, 56-58. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

In 1971 (?), each of a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries checked to see how many periodical titles it owned of those for a sample of 80 citations drawn from 8 indexing services for 1966-70. Large libraries (expenditures of $750,000 to $3,499,999) had a median average of 45%, medium-sized libraries ($250,000 to $749,999) 32%, and small libraries ($100,000 to $249,999) 19%. Almost all of the articles in the journals held were physically available (medians of 98%, 96%, and 88%). Ernest R. DeProspo, et. al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 24, 35, 47.

Phonorecords (see Sound Recordings)

Prisons, Service to

In 1975/76, 46 public library authorities in England and Wales (39% of all 119) had 3 persons so employed, with 201,000 books or 5% of the total proportionate book stock, and spent £ 65,000 on the service or 1% of (and in addition to) the total proportionate expenditures. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1975-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 6, 8, 17, 23, 29, 39.

Programs (see Adult Programs; and Children's Programs)

Public Libraries by Population Served

In 1977 of 290 public libraries in the US and Canada, each serving 100,000 or more people, 14% were in the northeast, 34% in the south, 24% north central, 21% west, and 7% in central states; 52% served 100,000 to 200,000 persons, 27% 200,000 to 400,000, 14% 400,000 to 750,000, and 7% 750,000 or more. Kathleen M. Heim and Carolyn Kacena, "Sex, Salaries, and Library Support," Library Journal 104 (Mar. 15, 1979) p. 675-80.

In 1976, of 502 Illinois public libraries and branches which responded to a mail questionnaire, 47% served fewer than 5000 persons each, 53% fewer than 10,000, 74% fewer than 15,000, 80% fewer than 20,000, etc. The mean average population served was 12,713. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 224.

In 1974/75, of 408 municipal public libraries in Australia, 13% seved fewer than 2000 persons each, 17% 2000-5000 persons, 14% 5000-10,000, 13% 10,000-20,000, 19% 20,000-50,000, 14% 50,000-100,000, 8% 100,000-200,000, and 1% over 200,000. As one goes from low to high populations, increases generally occurred in expenditures per capita, circulation per capita, and turnover of books: decreases occurred in bookstock per capita, and the trend of book expenditures per capita was mixed. Australia Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, Public Libraries in Australia (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1976) p. 26.

Public Libraries, Number of

In 1978 there were 8455 public libraries in the US (not including about 2500 with annual incomes of less than $2000 or book funds of less than $500); of these, 1152 (14%) had a total of 5963 branches. There were 682 public libraries in Canada, of which 109 (16%) had 762 branches. 1978 American Library Directory (Bowker, 1978) p. xi-xii.

In 1977, 48 of the 50 state library agencies reported a total of 9728 public libraries. If those two states had the average of the 48, the estimated total would be 10,134. Barratt Wilkins, Survey of State Library Agencies, 1977 (Occasional Papers no. 142; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Dec. 1979) p. 36.

In 1974, there were an estimated total of 8307 US public libraries, based on responses from a sample of 1460 (all 334 libraries serving over 100,000 people each, and a stratified random sample of 1126 others). Of the 8307, 65% served fewer than 10,000 persons each, 16% 10,000 to 25,000, 9% 25,000 to 50,000, 5% 50,000 to 100,000, 3% 100,000 to 250,000, 0.8% 250,000 to 500,000, and 0.6% 500,000 and more. Helen M.

Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1974 (LIBGIS I) (NCES77-200; National Center for Education Statistics, 1978) (also published as Monograph no. 15; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978) p. 1, 34. Summarized in part in Marie D. Eldridge, "NCES 1974 Survey of Public Libraries," in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 252-55.

As of 1973 the American Library Directory: 1974-75 listed 7667 pulic libraries in the United States and territories (30% of all 26,051 United States libraries listed), and 5547 branches of 1290 public libraries; there were 518 public libraries in Canada (26% of all 1985 Canadian libraries listed), and 466 branch public libraries. The total of 14,198 public libraries in United States and Canada equals 51% of all 28,036 libraries listed. In addition Bowker mailing lists have about 2000 public libraries in the US with less than $2000 income per capita or book funds of less than $500. "Number of Libraries in the United States and Canada," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 227-28.

Public Relations (includes radio and television spots, news releases, and number of staff)

In Jan. 1979, the Metro Library Service Agency in Minneapolis-St. Paul (serving 7 county and 8 municipal public libraries) paid $10,000 for 3 spot announcements on 8 local AM and FM stations, and for 6 in March and April (an average of $1,111 each). "Library Opts for Paid Ads to Lure New Patrons," American Libraries 10 (March 1979) p. 105.

In 1978, the Community Relations Department of Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library secured 4064 column inches of space in newspapers and periodicals, produced 32 book and film lists, 192 flyers for library programs, 224 posters, 29 displays and exhibits and 986 other printings. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 11.

For 1977/78 the Free Library of Philadelphia had 8 persons in its Public Relations Department (0.8% of total staff). They produced 104 radio/television stories, 8 major exhibits, 104 news releases (and 2169 news clippings), and 143 "graphics items" (providing 1,340,000 copies). Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 4, 9.

In 1976, 90 older, standard titles were advertised on cable television for one small and one medium-sized Illinois public library for three months. Circulation of the advertised titles was not significantly greater than in the pre-experimental period or than in a control library. Lawrence W. S. Auld, "The Effect on Public Library Circulation of Advertising via Cable Television" (unpublished doctoral thesis,

University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978, 214p.).

Public Services

In 1977, about 900 US cities reported on their local public library's public services; 97% offered preschool programs, 93% special programs for school-age children, 46% school programs for young adults, 72% programs for adults, 60% services to shut-ins, 44% services to people in institutions, 40% services to the handicapped, 32% had typing facilities, 78% meeting rooms, 96% photocopiers, and 26% operated bookmobiles. Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979), p. 69-70.

Reciprocal Borrowing

In 1978/79 the number of books borrowed by readers from members of the North Suburban (IL) Library System, other than their own local public library, was 592,822 at a cost of $104,634 (17¢ unit cost), compared with 255,456 in 1972/73 at a cost of $40,873 (16¢), and with 139,420 in 1971/72 the first year the service was available. "NSLS Services Expand About 300 Percent," The Nor'easter: Newsletter of the North Suburban Library System 11 (Nov. 1979) p. 3.

Reference Books (see also Book Collection, Composition of)

In October 1978, a mail questionnaire on use and effectiveness of general English-languange encyclopedias was sent to a national sample of 100 public libraries. Of 77 responses (multiple answers possible), 76 said World Book Encyclopedia (WBE) was used most frequently, Encyclopedia American (EA) got 66 votes, and New Encyclopedia Britannica 30. 56 said WBE was "the most effective all-around general reference work"; 25 EA. Of the one volume adult encyclopedias, 29 said New Columbia was most effective; 19 Lincoln Library, 71 said WBE was the most effective young adult encyclopedia; 41, New Book of Knowledge was the most effective multi-volume children's encyclopedia, and 19 the Britannica Junior. 20 libraries said they had a formal, written policy on encyclopedia replacement. Ken Kister, "Encyclopedias and the Public Library: A National Survey," Library Journal 104 (April 15, 1979) p. 890-93.

Reference Interviews

In 1975, 751 reference interviews in 4 New Jersey public libraries were tape recorded; in 336 (49%) the librarian asked one or more questions of the patron (35% of the queries on holdings, 53% of substantive queries, and 78% of queries which changed from one category to another). Primary questions (on content new to the interview) were asked once in each of 52%,

twice in 24%, 3 times in 13%, and 4-8 times in 10% of 269 holdings/substantive queries which involved primary questions. Of 309 interviews analyzed, 39 (13%) resulted in a final query different from that originally asked. Mary J. Lynch, "Reference Interviews in Public Libraries, "Library Quarterly 48 (1978) p. 119-42.

Reference Questions (includes number of questions received as percent of circulation, percent by phone and in person, percent at central library and at branches, length of time spent, percent answered, distribution by types of questions, types of sources used, traits of patrons and number of questions per staff member)

In 1978/79, the Long Beach (CA) Public Library received 307,812 reference questions (16% fewer than in 1977/78), equal to 17% of total circulation. Half of the total came from the 11 branches; half from the main library (46% adult, 4% juvenile). Of the total questions, 68% were ready reference (47% of these in the 11 branches), 6% "extended" reference (41%), and 25% "advisory" (62%). Long Beach (CA) Public Library, Annual Statistical Report: 1978/79 p. 1.

For 1978/79, the North Suburban (Wheeling, IL) Library System, with 218 member libraries (including 42 public libraries), received 3515 "information requests" from member libraries (up 37% over 1977/78), of which 91% were answered, including 3% by 4 major resource libraries in the state, 2% by NSLS affiliate (non-public library) members, and 1% by member public libraries. The System Reference Service of NSLS answered more than half of the requests within 24 hours. North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, IL, Annual Report: July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979 (Oct. 1979) p. 8.

In 1978/79 the North Suburban (IL) Library System answered 3515 reference questions for its member libraries at a cost of $87,377 (unit cost of $24.85), compared with 1670 in 1972/73 at a cost of $74,476 ($44.60), and with 1342 in 1971/72 the first year this service was available. "NSLS Services Expand About 300 Percent," The Nor'easter: Newsletter of the North Suburban Library System 11 (Nov. 1979) p. 3.

In 1978/79, the Brooklyn (NY) Public Library had a total of 2,521,000 reference inquiries (37% of total circulation); the 58 branch libraries 1,502,000 (24%); the Central Library 870,000 (129%) and the Business Library 149,000 but no circulation. Telephone reference questions were 3% of the Central Library total and 19% of the Business Library total. Brooklyn (NY) Public Library, 81st Annual Report, p. 6-7.

In 1978/79 the Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library handled 211,959 reference questions (up 6% over 1977/78); these were 14% of total book and record circulation (13% in

1977/78). Knoxville-Knox County (TN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978-1979, p. 11.

In 1978 of a random national sample of 1515 adults, 843 had visited the public library one or more times in the past year. Of the latter 39% had asked for the answer to a reference question (12% by phone, 16% in person, 11% both ways). Of those with college education, 40% used this service vs. 18% of those with high school education and 7% of those with only grade school education. Gallup Organization, Inc. Book Reading and Library Usage; A Study of Habits and Perceptions: Conducted for the American Library Association (Princeton, NJ, Gallup Organization, Inc., Oct. 1979) p. 29 and Table 41.

In 1978, in 9 days of work sampling studies at the San Diego (CA) Public Library central library, incoming questions were categorized by the staff as 59% "informational", 15% "reference" which were answered solely by consulting the card catalog, and 26% all other reference questions. In 10 months of the 1977/78 report year, 67% of all questions were informational. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 25.

In 1978 the Minneapolis Public Library handled 1,663,000 "research and fact-finding questions" or about 75% of total circulation. Of these, about 30% came by phone and 70% in person; the Central Library got over 75% (one-third by phone), and 14 branch libraries less than 25% (21% by phone). Minneapolis (MN) Public Library, Annual Report 1978, p. 4.

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library received 521,591 reference questions (26% of total circulation), down 10% from 1977. Of the total, 57% were received at the central library, 38% at the 17 branches, and 6% at the bookmobile. Of the total, 44% came by phone. As the resource center for the Central Ohio Information Network, the Public Library was referred 89 questions by member libraries; these took an average of 69 minutes to answer, and cost the Network $6.09 per question on the basis of average hourly compensation for professional staff. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 7, 19.

In 1978, the Metropolitan Toronto Library received 1,051,000 reference questions (24% by phone, 76% in person), an increase of 447,000 or 74% of the 1977 total. 1978 was the first full year of use of the new MTL building. Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 20.

For 1977/78 the Free Library of Philadelphia had 816,000 "reference aid transactions" (0.7% fewer than in 1976/77), equal to 15% of total circulation. Free Library of Philadelphia, Annual Report: 1977-1978, p. 7.

For 36 days in November-December 1977, data were kept on all 724 reference questions asked of the Urbana (IL) Free Library (daily average of 20.1), e.g., 48% were asked in person versus 52% by phone, and 86% were fully answered versus 14% unanswered or only partly answered. For 652 of these questions, those asked in person are compared with those asked by phone, in regard to type of question, number of tools used (1.1 versus 1.2), duration of search (3.6' versus 4.6'), and whether answered or not (83% vs. 86%). The differences in the first two categories were significant. A sample of 100 telephone reference questions were collected by the Urbana Free Library Staff in the spring of 1978 for this study; they differed from the 1977 sample of telephone questions in regard to number of tools used (3.7 vs. 1.3) and duration of search 10.4' vs. 4.6'), and were alike in regard to type of question and whether answered or not. The 1978 questions were 63% from women and 37% from men; 28% from persons in the professions, 26% from all other employed persons, 26% from students, 13% housewives, and 7% unemployed and retired; 52% were ready reference, 29% search, and 19% reader's advisory questions. The staff asked 110 exploratory questions in 51% of these cases (average of 2.2). The average of 10.4' spent on these questions represented an actual average of 98¢ in these staff members' salaries. The 100 patrons were asked later (1) where their questions came from (43% hobbies, house repair, etc., 31% job-related, 18% school-related, 8% curiosity), and (2) whether they used the information they got (91% said yes, 4% no, 1% in part, and 4% were vague; of 14 questions judged to have been less than fully answered, in 10 cases the information gotten was used). Herbert Goldhor, "The Patrons' Side of Public Library Reference Questions," Public Library Quarterly 1 (Spring 1979) p. 35-49.

In 1977, about 900 US cities reported on their local public library's ratio of reference requests to number of staff; the average was 1500 (600 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, to 2600 in cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000). Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979), p. 70.

Data for 1974, for circulation and reference questions for 30 large US public libraries, were analyzed. The correlation coefficient is .76, the regression formula=.22C-20,000. For 1972 and 1973, the correlation coefficients for these same public libraries were .80 and .75. Stephen P. Harter and Mary A. S. Fields, "Circulation, Reference, and the Evaluation of Public Library Service, "RQ 17 (1978) p. 147-52.

In 1973, the average number of reference questions in 39 United Kingdom public libraries was 3089 per reference department staff member per year. In 11 public libraries' reference departments, the time spent on answering reference questions was about 50% of total staff time. Six public libraries kept a

record of 5919 reference questions in one week; 74% took 0-5 minutes (average of 3'), 20% 6-15' (10'), 4% 16-30' (22.5'), 1.3% 31-60' (45'), and 0.6% 61' + (104'). The average time for all 5919 questions was 6.8'. Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Staffing of Public Libraries (1976) v. 1, p. 110-11.

In 1971 (?), each of a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries kept data for 3 days on reference questions asked (apparently in the central library only). Large libraries (expenditures of $750,000 to $3,499,999) had a median high of 10% of all questions between 4-5 pm, 39% source-related and 61% directional, and of the source-related questions 23% were asked by students, 46% came by phone, and 99% were answered; medium-sized libraries ($250,000 to $749,999) 12% between 4-5 pm, 34% and 66%, 46%, 18%, and 98%; small libraries 11% between 4-5 and 6-7 pm, 47% and 53%, 44%, 16%, and 100%. There are also data on the use of 8 sources to answer the questions. For most of these libraries the average number of reference transactions per hour was about 60. Ernest R. DeProspo, et. al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 24, 40, 50-51.

Reference Questions, Use of Neighboring Libraries for

Based on a 14-day sample in 1977/78 ("balanced by day and season"), the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (Minneapolis, MN) made estimates of the total annual number of directional and of reference questions asked of each of 9 member public libraries by citizens residing in the area served by each. Thus of about 2,287,000 reference questions handled, 1,837,000 (80%) were received by the three largest libraries of which 461,000 (25%) came from persons served by the other six libraries. The people in the areas served by those same three libraries asked a total of 1,707,000 reference questions of which 330,000 (19%) were handled by the other six libraries. MELSA, Reference Crossover (May 1979) p. 2; some row totals are incorrect; corrected tables were issued by the Agency.

Reference Service, Evaluation of

In 1975 (?), an unobtrusive test of reference service was made of a sample of public libraries in Victoria, Australia; 19 questions with known answers were asked of each of 11 libraries, and the mean number answered correctly was 9.4 (range of 3 to 13) or 40%. Of the others, 7% were incorrectly answered, 16% were answered in part, and 28% were not answered. Michael J. Ramsden, "Management and Accountability: Some Insights from a Research Project," pp. 282-94 in Library Association of Australia, Proceedings of the 19th Biennial Conference: 1977 (Hobart, 1977).

In 1974, a sample of 51 Illinois public libraries answered a set of 25 reference questions, and indicated their holdings of

140 reference books known to provide answers to the 25 questions. The average percent of questions answered correctly was 59, and varied directly with size of budget (20% to 78%) and with size of the reference collection (32% to 79%). Based on their holdings of the 140 titles, these libraries should have been able to answer an average of 76% of the test questions. The potential usefullness of the reference collection was greater than its actual use, e.g., libraries with 2/5 volumes should have been able to answer 50% of the test questions but this percentage was reached only at 800 volumes. Reference experience of respondents showed no correlation with number of test questions answered correctly; but number of reference questions received per week (4 to 192 with mean of 47) showed a correlation of .52. Ronald R. Powell, "An Investigation of . . . Reference Performance in Public Libraries," Library Quarterly 48 (1978) p. 1-19.

Reserves

In 1978/79, the Long Beach (CA) Public Library had 33,576 books reserved (2% of total book circulation). Of these, 72% were received at the 11 branches. Long Beach (CA) Public Library, Annual Statistical Report: 1978/79 p. 2.

In 1978/79 the Mount Prospect (IL) Public Library had a total of 4116 reserves (1% of total circulation of 389,658). Mount Prospect (IL) Public Library, "Librarian's Report for the Fiscal Year May 1, 1978 - April, 1979" (May 1979) p. 7.

In 1977 (?), the public library of the London (England) Borough of Barnet had a total circulation of 4,375,000 per year and 113,000 reserves (3% of circulation). There is a central library and 17 branches. VINE 25 (October 1978) p. 21-22.

In 1976/77 the San Diego (CA) Public Library handled 48,000 reserve requests of which 33% were for highly popular books. In 1978 it was judged that it cost $3.75 in staff time to process a reserve request, but the charge to the patron was only 15¢. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 32.

In 1976 the new central library building of the Rotherham (England) Public Library was opened, with a batch-mode computerized circulation control system. Circulation increased almost 50% to 886,000 per annum, with over 75% of reserve requests filled in six weeks. After the new building was open 18 months, 10% of the books (mostly light fiction) could not be found. VINE 22 (June 1978) p. 28-29.

Retirement Provision (See Fringe Benefits)

Salaries

Data are given for 1979 (?) for each of 155 Wisconsin public libraries in regard to the hourly rate of pay for each of up to 9 groups of positions (defined in a separate publication). Of the 155 libraries, about one-third served less than 2,000 persons each. Wisconsin Association of Public Libraries, Salary and Fringe Benefit Survey of Wisconsin Public Libraries: 1979.

Salaries of Directors (see also Directors; and Salaries of Professional Librarians)

In 1979 the average salary paid the Directors of 202 Massachusetts public libraries (serving over 5,000 people each) was $17,074; for those with the MLS, $18,417. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Boston, 1979) p. 127.

As of January 1, 1978, the average salary of the library directors in 795 US cities was $16,978 (up 8% over 1977). The mean and quartiles are given for several population size groups, geographic regions, and cities with and without city managers. The mean salary of 4 head librarians in cities of over 1,000,000 each was $41,762, and for 17 in cities of less than 2500 $9040. Stanley M. Wolfson, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1978," pp. 144-69 of International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979).

In 1976, of 240 Indiana public libraries 105 (serving up to 5000 persons each) paid an average salary of $6574 to women directors and $6887 to men, 50 (serving 5000 to 10,000) $6451 and $10,000, 49 (10,000 to 25,000) $10,411 and $15,184, and 36 (over 25,000) $14,258 and $21,773. Deborah Elkins, "Plus ca Change," Library Occurrent 26 (May 1978) p. 53-58.

Salaries of Non-Professional Employees

In 1979, the highest average salaries paid by 202 Massachusetts public libraries (serving over 5,000 persons each) were $9,492 for library technician (beginning-level sub-professional), and $10,637 for senior library technician. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Bostor, 1979) p. 3-4, 127.

Salaries of Professional Librarians

In 1979, the highest average salaries paid by 202 Massachusetts public libraries (serving over 5000 people each) were $11,025 for beginning professional librarian (MLS), $13,386 for branch librarian, $12,388 for "staff librarian" (non-administrative), $14,756 for "senior librarians", and $15,021 for assistant director. Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, Data for Massachusetts: 1979 Public Library Personnel Report (Boston, 1979) p. 127.

Data are given for 1977 for up to 669 US cities on the starting salary and maximum salary for the head librarian ($14,791/$19,000), library professionals ($10,036/$15,000), other professionals, library technicians ($7240/$9845), clerical staff ($6240/$9366), and maintenance staff ($7528/$10,187). Details are given by population group and geographic region. Barbara M. Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979), p. 67-68.

In 1976, of 240 Indiana public libraries 100 (serving up to 5000 persons each) paid an average salary of $5453 to women professional librarians (other than directors), 50 (serving 5000 to 10,000) $6723, 49 (10,000 to 25,000) $7529 and $13,152 to male professional librarians (other than directors), and 36 (over 25,000) $11,433 and $12,346. Deborah Elkins, "Plus ca Change," Library Occurrent 26 (May 1978) p. 53-58.

Information on salaries for 2592 graduates of library schools in 1974 (US and Canada) shows a mean of $10,385 ($10,095 for women, $11,574 for men) and a median of $10,000 ($9600; $10,469). For those going into public libraries (c31% of total), the mean was $9553 ($9406; $9797) and the median $9440 ($9500; $9890). High and low salaries and other data are given separately for Canada and for each of 5 US regions. Carlyle J. Frarey and Carol Learmont. "Placements and Salaries 1974," The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 286-88, 291, 294-95, reprinted from the Library Journal of Oct. 1, 1975.

School Libraries, Cooperation with (See Cooperation with Other Types of Libraries)

Schools, Service to

In 1975/76, 81 public library authorities in England and Wales (68% of all 119) had 788 employees giving service to "educational establishments". Using 68% of all public library non-manual staff as the base, these 788 were 5% of (and in addition to) the others. There were 14,028,000 volumes so used, 18% of total proportionate book stock; and £6,576,000 spent, 7% of (and in addition to) total proportionate expenditures. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and Society of County Treasurers, Statistical Information Service, Public Library Statistics; 1976-76 Actuals (London, Jan. 1977) p. 6, 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 35.

Serial Service Price Index

In 1975 the average combined price of all US serial services was $118 with an index value of 163.0 (100 = average price in 1967-69); in 1974 it was $109 and 150.9; in 1973, $103

and 142.9; in 1972, $95 and 131.7; and in 1971, $90 and 124.3. Similar data are given for each of 8 categories. Hugh C. Atkinson, "Prices of U.S. and Foreign Published Materials," Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information: 1976, p. 205.

Service Points (See Agencies)

Shelving of Books Per Minute

The Windsor (Connecticut) Public Library reports that in 20 minutes an average student assistant can shelve 70 juvenile books, 57 in the new books area, 47 adult fiction, or 46 adult non-fiction. "Action Exchange", American Libraries 10 (February 1979) p. 68.

Sick Leave Allowance (See Fringe Benefits)

Sound Recordings (includes phonorecords, tapes, and cassettes) (see also Circulation; Audiovisual Materials; and Users of Sound Recordings)

In 1978, the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library loaned 55,630 phonorecords (down 4% from 1977), which was 3% of total circulation. The Library had 17,440 records (after adding 13%), resulting in a turnover rate of 3.3. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 12-13, 19.

At the end of 1977/78, Chicago Public Library held 130,774 "recordings" titles, after adding 15,192 or 12%; $8846 (0.3% of all current operating expenditures) were spent on all audio-visual materials. "Statistics of Library Systems in Illinois: 1977-1978," Illinois Libraries 60 (Nov. 1978) p. 741, 743.

In 1977, of 30 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services), the median average number of phonorecord titles for children was about 250, and the mean average which children's records were of all audio recordings was 23%. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 47, 48.

In 1976/77, the 250 Danish public library units had 836,000 records and 163,000 tapes, loans of records of 3,465,000 (turnover of 4.14, 6% of total circulation) and of tapes 673,000 (4.14, 1%), and a budget for audiovisual materials of 14,400,000 Danish krone (1% of total public library budgets). In 1975/76, there were 807,000 records and 95,000 tapes, loans of 3,604,000 (3.79, 6%) and 371,000 (3.91, 1%), and a budget for audiovisual materials of 12,700,000 Danish krone (1%). IFLA Annual: 1977 (Munich, Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG, 1978) p. 159.

Statistics Kept

In 1971, 124 US public libraries responded to a mail questionnaire sent to a stratified sample of 254 libraries, and indicated whether they kept statistics on each of 85 items, e.g., 98% had the total number of square feet in the building but only 50% had adult fiction circulation separate from adult nonfiction. For each item there is given the percentage of all 124 libraries, and the percentages of 34 large, 43 medium, and 47 small libraries which kept data on each point. Ernest R. DeProspo, et. al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 23-27.

Turnover of Books (See Circulation)

Unions

In 1979, there were 10 public libraries in Wisconsin (of 155 surveyed) which had unions of employees; 8 of these were locals of AFSCME, one was of "AFL-CIO", and one was not specified. For each, there is given the number of employees and the population served. Wisconsin Association of Public Libraries, Salary and Fringe Benefit Survey of Wisconsin Public Libraries: 1979.

Use of Materials in the Library

In 1978, the Metropolitan Toronto Library had 2,509,000 items used in the Library (55% books), up 74% over 1977 (51%) and 203% over 1969 (59%). Metropolitan Toronto (Ont.) Library Board, Annual Report: 1978, p. 20.

Use of Meeting Rooms (See Adult Programs)

Users/Nonusers (includes entries for users alone, for nonusers alone, or for both groups) (see also Bookmobile Users; and Young Adults)

Users/Nonusers-Age

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego (CA) Public Library were polled. By age they were distributed thus: under 15, 6% (2%, 7%); 15-17, 6% (2%, 8%); 18-30, 30% (32%, 29%) 39%; 31-50, 28% (27%, 29%) 30%; and over 51, 26% (30%, 24%) 31%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

In 1976 a survey found that 52% of the population of Denmark who were over 16 were users of public libraries (25% had

been users earlier, 23% had never been users), as were 80% of those 7-15 years of age, and 40% of those less than 7. Gardner, Frank M., Public Library Legislation: A Comparative Study, revised and updated by H. C. Campbell (draft of 2d ed.; IFLA for UNESCO, Nov. 1979) p. 69.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age or above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of those who were full-time students and 14 years of age or less, 62% were users, 15-19 years old 58%, and 20-29 33%. Of the non-student adults and who were 15-19 years of age, 20% were users, 20-29 25%, 30-39 34%, 40-49 36%, 50-59 27%, 60-69 22%, and 70 + 39%. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 49, 55.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 243 (24%) were library users (at least once a year); 53% were 20-39 years of age vs. 34% of the non-users, of those 60+ 12% and 25%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in 2 areas in central England in October and November 1971, the percentage distribution of library users by age (A) is shown, the percentage distribution of the total population by age (B), and the number of library users per one thousand population in each age group (C).

	<5	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	>65	Total
A	1	17	8	7	27	24	14	98%
B	8	15	8	7	26	25	11	100%
C	11	79	66	67	70	64	85	442

Children 5-14 were twice the percentage of users of "other" agencies than they were of 4 central libraries; the reverse was true of young adults 15-24; other age groups used both types to the same degree. Though there were 50% more women than men 65+ years, only 7.7% of such women used public libraries in this period vs. 9.3% of the men. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 9-10.

Users/Nonusers - Attitudes and Opinions

In 1973, the Leo Burnett advertising agency conducted a mail questionnaire study of the attitudes and opinions of almost 9000 US adults, including a question on how often in the last year the respondent used a library of any type. The data for

2747 respondents (about half men, half women) who live in suburban areas have been analyzed for (A) nonusers of libraries, (B) moderate users (1-11 times per year), and (C) heavy users (12+ per year). The A group watch more TV than do B or C; C people travel more than A or B; A men tend to be the most conservative and C the most liberal on various social issues. Michael Madden, Lifestyles of Library Users and Nonusers (Occasional Papers no. 137; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Feb. 1979) 43 p., summarized in Michael Madden, "Library User/Nonuser Lifestyles," American Libraries 10 (Feb. 1979) p. 78-81.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 243 (24%) were library users (at least once a year). 15% of users and 41% of nonusers wanted segregated schools for their children; 65% - 40% voted for schools to be a third to mostly the same race. Users preferred smaller families (65% - 49%), and chose 3 or fewer children as best. Users valued "interest in the way things happen" over "good manners" in boys (59% - 21%) and girls (49% - 31%) more than did nonusers (26% - 47%; 19% - 55%). Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 350-51.

Users/Nonusers, Characteristics Which Relate to Amount of Public Library Use

In 1972, telephone interviews were conducted with 460 adults in Syracuse and Onondaga County (NY), using a 73-item questionnaire in an average of 16". The criterion was the amount of public library use; 29 variables explain 37% of the variance in the criterion, and 10 of the 29 explain 35%. The number of professional sources used in the past correlated highest with the criterion (.40) and explains 16% of the variance, amount of book reading .35 and 8%, extent of formal education .30 and 3%, community involvement .32 and 2%; and sex, age, amount of newspaper use, knowledge of the library, "credibility - safety," and dogmatism 1% each. Douglas L. Zweizig, "Predicting Amount of Library Use: An Empirical Study of the Role of the Public Library in the Life of the Adult Public" (unpublished PhD thesis, Syracuse University, 1973) 366p.

Users/Nonusers - Desired Changes in Public Library Service

In 1978, of about 1500 users of the San Diego (CA) Public Library (430 at the Central Library, and 1048 at the branches), 82% (79%, 83%) thought the present hours of operation were convenient; and 46% (20%, 56%) favored more and smaller branches whil 46% (67%, 38%) fewer but larger branches. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 53-57, 61-66.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and over) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Library user respondents were asked to indicate which changes in public library service they considered most desirable. Of 518 adult nonstudents' replies, 40% wanted more books and 18% records or tapes; of 271 full-time students' replies, 21% and 37%. In both cases these were the two highest priorities. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 100.

Users/Nonusers - Distance Travelled (includes distance of residence from the library)

In 1978, of about 1500 users of the San Diego (CA) Public Library (430 at the Central Library, and 1048 at the branches), 66% (63%, 67%) came to the library from home, 57% (33%, 65%) travelled up to one mile to get there, 21% (16%, 23%) 1 to 3 miles, 8% (13%, 6%) 3 to 5 miles, and 13% (34%, 5%) more than 5 miles. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 53-57, 61-66.

In 1978, the Albuquerque (NM) Public Library recorded the home address of 5000 adult users of the Main Library and 7 branch libraries (in proportion to their percentage of total adult circulation). Using zip code zones and "directional quadrants for street numbering purposes," 26 areas for analysis were identified; for each was calculated the percentage of circulation of each library agency and of the whole library system, and the percentage of total population. Dividing the percentage of total library circulation for each zone by the percentage of population in that zone produced index numbers ranging from 0.46 to 1.50. Joe Sabatini, "Zip-Code Quadrant Survey," New Mexico Highlands University Donnelly Library Community Analysis Newsletter no. 3 (Jan. 1980) p. 3-4.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, 52% travelled up to 3/4 miles and 16% 2 miles or more (no data for 3%). For 4 central libraries, the percentages were 33% and 26% (4%); for other agencies, 63% and 10% (3%). 39% of users 20-24 years of age travelled more than a mile to the public library; this fell off to 19% of those 5-9 years of age and 26% over 65. Of those who stopped formal education at 15 years of age or less, 29% travelled more than a mile; of those who stopped at 16 or 17, 40%; and of those whose education continued beyond age 20, 46%. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 13, 14.

Users/Nonusers - Education

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego (CA) Public Library were polled. Their formal education was as follows: up to 9th grade 7% (4%, 8%) 7%; 9-11th grades 9% (8%, 10%) 8%; high school 18% (18%, 18%) 37%; up to 2 years of college 22% (21%, 22%) 24%; college graduate 19% (18%, 19%) 16%; and post-graduate study 18% (22%, 17%) 9%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of those who had university level of education, 51% were users, technical college or other tertiary education 44%, leaving or matriculation 36%, "intermediate" 32%, apprenticeship 27%, some secondary schooling 23%, and primary school education only 9%. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 49, 58.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. The median average education was 2 years of college/2 years of high school; those who finished college 34%/4%; and those who finished less than 9 grades 4%/37%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in 2 areas of central England in October and November 1971, 59% of those aged 25+ had finished formal education at 15 years of age or earlier (and 21.9% at 16 or 17). The comparable figure in 1961 for the total population of the 2 areas was 89%. For those 25-44 years of age, 45% finished school at 15 or less; 45-64, 66%; 65+, 73%; in 1961 for total comparable population of England and Wales 77%, 85%, 89%. The extent of formal education of those using 4 central libraries was about the same as for those using other agencies. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 11.

Users/Nonusers - Family Status

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches) and 400 nonusers of the San Diego

(CA) Public Library were polled. Their distribution by number of children under 18 was 0, 49% of the users and 68% of the nonusers; 1, 14% and 10%; 2, 16% and 12%; 3, 8% and 7%; 4, 4% and 2%; 5 or more, 2% and 0.3%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used their local public library at least once in the past year. Of those respondents who had children, whether the respondents were married or single, 64% were library users; of those who were married but without children 42%; of those who were single 34%; and of all others (e.g., people sharing a house) 50%. Of those whose children were in elementary school, 68% were users; of those with children in high school 82%. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 49, 51-52.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. Those who were married were 73%/74%, divorced 7%/6%, widowed 8%/14%, and single and never married 12%/6%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Users/Nonusers-Frequency of Use

In 1978, of about 1500 users of the San Diego (CA) Public Library (430 at the Central Library, and 1048 at the branches), 42% (45%, 40%) used the public library once a week or more often, 40% (32%, 43%) 1 to 3 times a month, 10% (11%, 10%) 3 to 6 times a year, and 3% (4%, 3%) less often. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 53-57, 61-66.

In 1975, a survey by Statistics Canada was done of about 32,000 adult respondents' leisure-time use of libraries. Adult users were 29% of the adult population, of whom 56% were regular users (at least once every two months). Almost 55,000,000 library visits were made by adults each year, or an average of 12.4 per adult. In 1974, Canadian public library expenditures were $6.30 per adult in the population, $24.10 per adult user, and $1.90 per adult visit; they spent $1.20 per adult in the population for new materials, $4.50 per adult user, and 35¢ per adult visit; they spent $3.80 for personnel per adult in the population, $14.80 per adult user, and $1.20 per adult visit. They held 1.9 volumes and had 5.9 loans per adult in the population, and had 7.4 volumes and 22.7 loans per adult user. Anne Bowen, "Library Visitors and Library Resources," Canadian Statistical Review 53 (Jan. 1978) p. vi-xi.

In 1974, data were obtained by interview and questionnaire from 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households (half of registered borrowers of the public library, and half not) in four separate areas in Melbourne, Australia. An average for the four areas of 32% of the 1749 (non-student) adults said they used the local public library at least once in the previous 12 months, vs. 65% of the 437 students; 44% of the adults (and 48% of the students) said they used the public library 1-4 times in the last year, 29% (29%) 5-10 times, and 26% (22%) 10 or more times. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 50.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 6 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, (a) 15% said they used it more than once a week, (b) 36% about once a week, (c) 33% once every 2 weeks, (d) 9% once a month, (e) 4% less than once a month, and (f) 2% never before. In 4 central libraries, (a) (d) (e) (f) were a little larger, and (c) a little smaller, than in the case of other agencies; (b) was the same. In the week of the survey 64,360 people visited these libraries; 10,405 (16%) said they had visited the library previously that same week. Over 1000 people in that week visited these libraries for the first time. The percentage of people who visited a public library once every 2 weeks or more often tended to vary with the length of loan period (81% for 3-4 weeks, 84% for 2-3, 90% for 2 weeks). Men and women used the library equally often (82% - 86% once every 2 weeks or more), as did those who travelled more than one mile (80%) and those who travelled more than two miles (75%). John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 18-19.

In April - May 1971, a survey was done of 100 readers in each of 14 municipal and 2 county public libraries in England. Of 1142 usable returns from the former, 22% said they used the public library more than once a week, 56% weekly to 3-week intervals, 19% monthly or less often, and 2% could not say; for 257 county public library users, 16%, 73%, 10% and 2%. A. Maltby, United Kingdom Catalogue Use Study (Research Publication no. 12; Library Association., 1973) p. 7, 9, 31, 32. See also Arthur Maltby and Russell Sweeney, "The United Kingdom Catalogue Use Study," Journal of Librarianship 4 (July, 1972) p. 188-204.

Users/Nonusers - Income Level

In 1973, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego

(CA) Public Library were polled. Of these, the 1977 total household income was as follows: up to $5000 15% (26%, 11%) 13%; $5000 to $9999 15% (16%, 14%) 20%; $10,000 to $14,999 15% (11%, 16%) 15%; $15,000 to $19,999 14% (14%, 15%) 15%; $20,000 to $29,999 16% (13%, 17%) 14%; and $30,000 or more 10% (8%, 10%) 10%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. The median income was $11,200/$7100; those who earned less than $10,000 were 45%/69%, more than $10,000 44%/23%; and no information 11%/10%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Users/Nonusers - Occupation

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego (CA) Public Library were polled. Of these, students were 22% (15%, 24%) 9%, retired 16% (22%, 14%) 11%, homemakers, 15% (6%, 18%) 22%, professionals 11% (12%, 11%) 12%, self-employed 9% (12%, 7%) 3%, clerical 5% (6%, 5%) 10%, and unemployed 5% (6%, 4%) 4%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of those whose occupations were in the professional category, 70% were users, "managers and self-employed businessmen" 56%, "clerical and similar workers" 56%, "craftsmen, tradesmen and foremen" 53%, "shop assistants, process workers and machine operators" 40%, and "domestic workers and labourers" 46%. Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 49, 58.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in 2 areas in Central England in October - November 1971, one-third were employed, 24% were housewives, 24% students, 13% retired and 7% unemployed, etc. Employed persons were 40% of the users of four central libraries, and 29% of "other" agencies; housewives 20% and 26%; college students 6% and 2%, other students 15% and 24%. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications

For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 10.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. Professionals were 20%/4%, managers and other white collar occupations 25%/20%, skilled and unskilled labor and service workers 19%/35%, housewives 24%/22%, retired or unemployed 10%/18%, and students 5%/0. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Users/Nonusers - Participation in Clubs, Sports and Hobbies

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and over) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of the users, 31% belonged to no clubs or organizations (vs. 48% of the non-users), 28% belonged to one club (28%), 20% two (12%), 13% three (7%), and 11% four or more (5%); 52% of the users did not participate in sports, 48% did (63% and 37% of the non-users); 14% of the users did not have a hobby (25% of the non-users), 17% participated in outdoor activities (19%), 22% in "technological activities" (16%), 36% in cultural (22%), and 11% all other (18%). Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 82-83.

In 1973, the Leo Burnett advertising agency conducted a mail questionnaire study of the attitudes and opinions of almost 9000 US adults, including a question on how often in the last year the respondent used a library of any type. The data for 2747 respondents (about half men, half women) who lived in suburban areas have been analyzed for (A) nonusers of libraries, (B) moderate users (1-11 times per annum), and (C) heavy users (12+ per annum). Of all men, 56% were A, 32% B, 12% C; of women, 40%, 31%, and 29%. The largest group of C men were under 25 years of age, of C women 35-44; the largest group of C men or women were in white-collar occupations. Male C respondents participated in sports more than A or B; women C respondents were more involved in community activities than A or B. Michael Madden, Lifestyles of Library Users and Non-Users (Occasional Papers number 137; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, February 1979) 43p., summarized in Michael Madden, "Library User/Nonuser Lifestyles," American Libraries 10 (February 1979) p. 78-81.

Users/Nonusers - Place from Which Came

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in two areas of central England in October -

November 1971, 79% came to the public library from their home, 10% from work, 5% from school, and 2% from university or college. At 4 central libraries, 72% came from home and 15% from work; at other agencies, 83% and 8%. Over 25% of those in full-time employment came to the public library from work-averaging 36% for 4 central libraries and 21% for other agencies. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 12.

Users/Nonusers - Purpose of Use

In 1979, 1046 New Orleans citizens over the age of 12 were interviewed by telephone in regard to their use of the New Orleans Public Library. Of the total, 38% visited the public library in the past 12 months (28% the Central Library, 72% the branches, which is exactly the distribution of the 1978 New Orleans Public Library circulation). 84% of the users (and 79% of the non-users) preferred delivery of information in person, 4% (26%) by telephone, and 12% in both ways. 37% used the public library mainly for school-related information, 30% for pleasure, 20% personal, 12% work, 1% other. Central Library was used by 44% for information other than for school, 34% for school, and 19% pleasure; the branches 27%, 39%, and 33%. Interest needs of users were reference books (12%), fiction (11%), and history, biography and travel (10%); for non-users, history, biography and travel (11%), household skills (9%), and current events (7%). Users differed with non-users most (1) in over 60 years of age (7%, 24%), (2) education at bachelor's degree or master's degree (33%, 10%), (3) 1-2 person households (28%, 48%) and 4-person households (23%, 15%), and (4) household income under $10,000 (22%, 42%). Elizabeth Rountree, "Users and Nonusers Disclose Their Needs," American Libraries 10 (September 1979) p. 486-87.

In 1978 of a random national sample of 1515 adults, 843 had visited the public library one or more times in the past year. Of the latter, 75% had taken out a book from the public library, 56% had used reference materials, 49% had read newspapers or magazines, 20% had taken out records, tapes or films, 18% had attended a program (speaker, film, etc.), etc. Gallup Organization, Inc., Book Reading and Library Usage; A Study of Habits and Perceptions: Conducted for the American Library Association (Princeton, NJ, Gallup Organization, Inc., Oct. 1978) p. 27.

In 1978, of 1500 users of the San Diego (CA) Public Library (430 at the Central Library, and 1048 at the branches), the services most often used on their current visit was to check out books, 58% (48%, 62%); to return books, 34% (18%, 40%); to read library materials, 28% (37%, 24%); and to use reference books, 27% (46%, 20%). The reasons most often given for using the li-

brary that day was leisure or recreation reading, 50% (39%, 54%); school assignment, 14% (12%, 15%); personal business, 11% (14%, 9%); and job-related reading 10% (16%, 8%). Those library services most often rated as important or very important were (1) books for lending, 89% (85%, 91%), (2) a reference desk for information service, 84% (83%, 84%), (3) keeping all present branches open 82% (72%, 86%), and (4) purchasing children's books, 80% (74%, 82%). San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 53-57, 61-66.

In 1976, 47 boys (A) and 77 girls (B) - 6 to 9 years of age, and 60 boys (C) and 91 girls (D) - 10 to 12 years of age, were interviewed in the Regina (Sask.) Public Library. Those who came to RPL by car were 30% to 40% of each group, and those who walked 32% to 42%; 50% to 60% came at least once a week. Those who spent 30 to 60" at RPL on each visit were 33% of A, 41% of B, 43% of C, and 48% of D. 90% to 96% specified books as the reason for enjoying RPL, 12% to 24% audiovisual materials, 6% to 12% programs, 3% to 6% friends, etc. Looking on the shelves was the first way of locating desired materials of 52%, 65%, 34%, and 55%; looking in the catalog, of 15%, 8%, 36%, and 19%; asking the librarian, of 22%, 18%, 16%, and 15%, etc. 71% to 85% usually found what they wanted. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 10-12, 23-25.

In June 1975, the Evansville (IN) Public Library distributed an 8-item questionnaire to every tenth adult patron in all public service agencies, for six days. Of 564 completed responses, 70% said they came to the library for leisure reading, 37% for "research" purposes, and 9% for other reasons (multiple responses possible). Evansville (IN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1975, p. 8, and Staff News Bulletin (Aug. 1, 1975) p. 80.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, (a) 64% said they were using it for "general recreation or leisure," (b) 21% for "personal activity or hobby," (c) 9% in connection with study, (d) 7% in connection with work, (e) 11% for someone else, plus (f) 3% for other reasons (total more than 100%). (a) and (e) were less at 4 central libraries than at other agencies; (b) (c) and (d) more. One-fifth of all school pupils and two-thirds of all college and university students visiting these public libraries were there in connection with their studies; one-quarter of those employed were there in connection with their work. These last two groups had a slightly higher percentage (than did (a) and (b) above) of persons who travelled more than a mile to the public library. Most users of these public libraries came for general

recreation and personal interest, even at central libraries. Of the 48,500 questionnaire responses, by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, (a) 15, 923 users who were older than 14 and who were borrowing books for themselves (65% of total) said they were looking for any novel of interest, (b) 11,819 (49%) for any non-fiction book of interest, (c) 7125 (29%) for a specific book, (d) 7,670 (32%) for a book by a particular author, and (3) 6,898 (28%) for particular information. (a) was much lower in 4 central libraries than in other agencies, (b) and (d) somewhat lower; (c) and (e) were higher. For those 14 years of age or less, (a) was 3,805 (62%), (b) 2,304 (37%), (c) 722 (12%) (d) 890 (14%), and (e) 1,599 (26%). All of these were higher percentagewise at central libraries than at other agencies. No strong tendency for those with more education or who travelled further to the library to be more specific in their intended uses of the public library. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 19-22.

Users/Nonusers - Race

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego (CA) Public Library were polled. Of these Anglos were 72% (72%, 72%) 76%, Blacks 7% (6%, 7%) 8%, Latins 6% (5%, 7%) 9%, etc. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. Whites were 84%/78%, Blacks, Indians, etc. 16%/22%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Users/Nonusers - Satisfaction with Service

In June 1975, the Evansville (IN) Public Library distributed an 8-item questionnaire to every tenth adult patron in all public service agencies, for six days. Of 564 completed responses, 92% said they found what they wanted, 8% did not; 99% were "completely satisfied" with the service they got, 1% not. Evansville (IN) Public Library, Annual Report: 1975, p. 8, and Staff News Bulletin (Aug. 1, 1975) p. 80.

In 1971 (?), each of a non-random sample of 20 US public libraries requested all users in a 3-day period to complete a short questionnaire. The large libraries (expenditures of $750,000 to $3,499,999) had a median of 60% men, 36% students,

and 67% fully and 19% partially satisfied users; medium-sized libraries ($250,000 to $749,999) had medians of 45%, 47%, 70%, and 16%; small libraries ($100,000 to $249,999) of 44%, 53%, 72%, and 17%. In addition there is a breakdown of students by grade level, of all nonstudents by occupational group, and of time of day when these people entered the library. Ernest R. DeProspo, et. al., Performance Measures for Public Libraries (ALA, 1973) p. 24, 36-37, 48.

Users/Nonusers - Sex

In 1978, about 1500 library users (430 at the Central Library and 1050 at the branches), and 400 nonusers of the San Diego (CA) Public Library were polled. Of these, men were 47% (64%, 41%) 40%, women 49% (30%, 55%) 60%. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 57-60, 67-70, 79-81.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 24% were library users (at least once a year) and 76% nonusers. Women were 63%/43% (is this an error for 53%?), men 37%/46%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 347-48.

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, 55% were female, 42% male, and 3% unknown. In the total population of these areas the sex ratio was 51 women to 49 men. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 9.

Users/Nonusers - Sources of Information Used

In 1979, 2400 respondents in 6 New England states (a random sample of telephone numbers) were interviewed by phone as to recent situations in which they sought information (total of 3584, of which 13% were consumer issues, 13% technical job-related, 10% getting or changing jobs, etc.), and the sources they used. Of 13 such sources, "own experience" ranked first and was used in 74% of all situations; newspaper, magazine or book 3d in 45%, TV or radio 8th in 21%, and the library 9th in 17%. Only 3 sources were rated "most helpful" more often than "least helpful" (own experience, co-workers, and professionals such as doctors and lawyers); the library was 3% in both categories. Ching-Chih Chen, Citizen Information Seeking Patterns: A New England Study (Simmons College School of Library Science, 1979) p. 3-4, 6.

In 1978 (?), a random sample of 646 adults (14 years of age or older) in California, constituting a random sample, were asked to identify the most important questions they encountered in their daily living, and then to identify the sources they used to get the needed information. Of 14 sources, the most often used was the person's own thinking or past experience, in 52% of all questions (24% successful, 28% unsuccessful); newspapers were fifth with 19% (6%, 13%), TV seventh with 15% (5%, 10%), magazines ninth with 11% (3%, 8%), books eleventh with 11% (5%, 6%), and libraries tied with two other sources with 7% each (3%, 4%). Only professions (doctors or lawyers) and religious leaders had higher success than failure rates. A breakdown by race and age shows that the library was used by Asians in 20% of their questions, by whites 10%, by Hispanics 4%, and by Blacks 3%; by those 14-21 years of age 9%, 25-54 10%, and 55 or more 7%. The respondents were asked how they generally got needed information; of 5 sources shown, "books, magazines, newspapers and other printed materials" were used often by 45% (1st place), sometimes by 40% (fifth place), and never by 13% (second lowest). But when asked where they got this printed material, 70% said "buy or subscribe," 44% "borrow or use at library," and 38% "borrow from another person." Frequency of use of the library for information was 13% in the low income group vs. 27% in the high income group; 51% of Hispanics never used the library for information, nor did 46% of the Blacks, 32% of the Whites, and 24% of the Asians. King Research, Inc., Information Needs of Californians (California State Library, 1979) 9p.

Users/Nonusers - Use of Other Libraries

In September 1978, of a random sample of 1200 adults in New Mexico, interviewed by telephone, 78% said they or members of their immediate family had used public libraries or bookmobiles in the last year, 41% school libraries, 28% university libraries, etc. Of the total, 58% said they and their familes used public libraries or bookmobiles most often, 21% school libraries, 16% university libraries, etc. Leach Research, Inc., "New Mexico Attitudes Toward and Usage Patterns of Library Services," p. L-28, 29 in New Mexico State Library, New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services: November 12-14, 1978: Report of the Activity (NMSL, 1979?).

In 1978, of about 1500 users of the San Diego (CA) Public Library (430 at the Central Library, and 1048 at the branches), 53% (55%, 52%) had used other libraries than the one at which they were polled. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 53-57, 61-66.

In 1976, 76 boys (A) and 75 girls (B), who were 6 to 9 years of age, were interviewed in schools in Regina (Sask.), as well as 54 boys (C) and 54 girls (D) who were 10-12 years old. When

asked where they got a book when they wanted one, first choice was the school library (42% of A, 36% of B, 39% of C, and 42% of D), second choice was the public library (26%, 30%, 28%, and 33%). Also given are percentages for each of six reasons for infrequent use of the public library, and ranking of several non-fiction topics in which they were interested. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 12-16, 25-29.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of adult non-student users, 22% used the library at work (vs. 13% of non-users), 9% a school library (4%), 18% a public library other than the local one (5%), and 7% a subscription library (4%). Of full-time students who were users, 93% used a school library (vs. 86% of the non-users), 31% a public library other than the local one (12%), and 9% a subscription library (3%). Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 70.

In October - November 1971, 48,500 questionnaire responses were received from users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England; 26% (34% of users of 4 central libraries, 22% of 39 other agencies) had used another library in the previous month, and 14% (18%, 12%) another public library agency, including one-fifth of all employed users vs. 10% of housewives. For one central library, 40% of its users came from "the immediate vicinity," 46% from other parts of the borough, and 14% from beyond that (there is free use of all public libraries in the area). John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 31-34.

Users/Nonusers - Use of Other Media of Communication

In 1976, 47 boys (A) and 77 girls (B) were interviewed in the Regina (Sask.) Public Library, and 76 boys (C) and 75 girls (D) in Regina schools - all 6 to 9 years of age; as well as 61 boys (E) and 95 girls (F) in the RPL, and 54 boys (G) and 55 girls (H) in the schools - all 10 to 12 years of age. Of all 8 groups, 78%-87% watched TV "often or always;" of A-D, 43%-53% read a book because of a TV program, and of E-H, 59%-69%. Reading the newspaper "often or always" was reported by 30% of A, 16% of B, 13%, 9%, 57% of E, 47%, 44%, and 25%. Reading news stories in newspapers was reported by 34% of A,

31%, 17%, 17%, 61% of E, 68% 43%, and 46%, Frequency of reading of non-school books was reported as "often or always" by 66% of A, 70%, 47%, 65%, 70% of E, 82%, 41%, 45%. Fiction was the type of book most frequently read by 54% of A, 55%, 40%, 42%, 54% of E, 68%, 58%, and 63%. Those reporting unmet information needs were 50% of A, 45%, 68%, and 65%. Those who named materials (in the classroom, school or public library, or at home) as the first source they would turn to for information were 36% of A, 47%, 32%, 33%, 62% of E, 58%, 65%, and 62%. Those who expected to finish college were 26% of A, 38%, 28%, 33%, 67% of E, 62%, 30%, and 46%. Those who aspired to professional occupations were 26% of A, 64%, 27%, 41% of E, 64%, 15%, and 60%. Adele M. Fasick and Claire England, Children Using Media: Reading and Viewing Preferences Among the Users and Non-Users of the Regina Public Library (Regina, Sask., Regina Public Library, 1977) p. 5-9, 18-22.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and over) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the last year. Of the users 66% watched TV two hours or less a day (vs. 52% of the non-users), 27% three to four hours (36%), and 7% five or more (12%). Of the adult non-student users, 57% most often watched news and current affairs (vs. 43% of the non-users), 25% drama and adventure (30%), 7% comedy (10%), and 6% sports (9%); of the full-time student users 9% (10%), 38% (25%), 39% (43%), and 12% (14%). Of all respondents, 87% owned a record player (vs. 80%) and 41% used it regularly (32%); 44% owned a cassette player (40%) and 10% used it regularly (13%). Of all respondents, 12% of the users had no paintings or prints in their house (vs. 25%), 50% had 1 to 10 (59%), and 28% eleven or more (16%). Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 84-87.

Of a random sample of 1008 "heads of households" in North Carolina in 1971, 243 (24%) were library users (at least once a year). Users had moved more often (3% no moves, 23% 1 or 2 times, 30% 3 or 4, 45% 5+) than non-users (7, 30, 27, 36%), and travelled further from their present home (less than 500 miles 9%, 500 plus 61%, outside United States 30%; non-users 27, 51, 21%). Little difference was found in regard to choice of political party, with 40% - 24% independent, 34% - 28% self-identified as "conservatives". 64% of users (47% non-users) usually vote; 62%/32% often talk politics; 46%/27% felt local government officials would listen to them; 87%/62% read a newspaper "yesterday or today"; 45%/21% read the editorials. TV was less important for users than non-users for news about public affairs, but went up for both from local (24% - 35%), state, national, and international events (62% -66%). The newspaper was more important for users than for non-users,

and went down from local (53% - 38%), state, national, and international events (21% - 16%). Radio was less important, and went down from 17% - 20% to 3% - 9%. Magazines were more important and went up from 0 - 0 to 11% - 3%. Ray L. Carpenter, "The Public Library Patron," Library Journal 104 (Feb. 1, 1979) p. 348-50.

Users/Nonusers - Use of Print

In 1978 a random national sample of 1515 adults was interviewed by phone, of whom 843 had visited the public library one or more times in the past year. Of the 1515, 59% had read a book within the past month (vs. 71% of "library visitors"), 14% in 1 to 6 months ago (15%), 2% 7-12 months ago (3%), 11% over 1 year ago (6%), 14% had never read a book or gave no answer (6%). Of the 1515, 25% read 1-5 books in the past year (vs. 23% of library visitors), 15% 6-10 books (16%), 13% 11-20 (17%), 12% 21-50 (17%), 12% more than 50 (15%), and 23% read no books or gave no answer (12%). Of the 1194 book readers in the total sample, 11% got their last book from the public library (versus 18% of the 751 book readers of the library visitors), 30% got it from a friend or relative (vs. 25%), 24% from a book store (26%), 9% from a book club (9%), etc. Gallup Organization, Inc., Book Reading and Library Usage; A Study of Habits and Perceptions: Conducted for the American Library Association (Princeton, NJ, Gallup Organization, Inc., Oct. 1978) p. 10, 12, 13.

In 1978, a random sample of 776 adults in San Diego (CA) were interviewed by phone; of these, 401 (52%) had not used the SDPL in the past year. Most (86%) bought their reading materials, 26% borrowed from other libraries than SDPL, and 13% borrowed from friends. 72% said they did half or more of their reading for enjoyment, 22% job-related, 17% "to learn to do something", and 16% for school assignments. Of 11 possible services which would encourage their use of SDPL, 4 were checked by 58% to 51%, viz., more convenient location, best sellers quickly available, broader range of subjects, and larger collection of paperbacks, magazines & newspapers. 13% were interested in Spanish language materials, 4% in French, 1% German, etc. 41% lived within a mile of a branch of SDPL, 25% 1-3 miles, 8% 3-5 miles, 11% more than 5. 30% described themselves as above average readers, 33% average, and 34% below average. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 71-82.

In 1974, a survey was done of 2186 adults (high school age and above) in 989 households in four separate areas of Melbourne, Australia. Users are those who used the public library at least once in the past year. Of adult non-student users, 29% had read no book in the past seven days (vs. 63% of non-users), 69% one to five books (35%), and 2% six or

more (2%); of full-time students who were users, 26% had read no book in the past seven days (vs. 45% non-users), 67% one to five books (48%), and 7% six or more (7%). Of adult non-student users, 6% spent one hour or less reading in the past week (vs. 21% of non-users), 62% 2 to 10 hpw (63%), 32% 11 or more (16%); of full-time student users, 13% spent one hour or less (24%), 65% 2 to 10 hpw (56%), and 22% 11 or more (20%). Of all respondents, 34% of the users said that reading was their favorite leisure-time activity, and for 17% "doing a hobby" was second best (vs. 18% of the non-users, and 17% entertaining friends for second best). Of all respondents, 28% of the users said that reading was the home leisure activity they did most often, and 22% "other things around the house" for second best (vs. 12% of the non-users for third best, and for 28% watching television was in first place). Carey Handfield and Elery Hamilton-Smith, Libraries and People in Melbourne: A Study for the Library Council of Victoria (Melbourne, Library Council of Victoria, 1975) p. 66-67, 79-80.

Users of Periodicals and Newspapers

In October - November 1971 there was a questionnaire survey of 48,500 users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England. Only 17 agencies had 10 or more newspapers and periodicals for public use, ranging from 1-21 papers and 12-350 periodicals. The percentage of all users at each agency who said they intended to use newspapers ranged from 0.1% to 10.2%, and periodicals 0.5% to 12.4% - only generally in accordance with the numbers of papers and periodicals available. 30% of those intending to read a paper gave this as their sole purpose for a visit to public library, vs. 15% a periodical; 10% of all persons intending to read papers and 15% of all periodical users were visiting the public library for work or study. Users 65 years of age or more were twice as likely to read a paper as was any other category. John M. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 22.

Users of Sound Recordings

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, 5% of those who were over 14 years of age and who used one of 15 agencies with phonorecords intended to borrow one; this varied from 9% and 7% at two public libraries with 3735 and 3000 records to 4% - 6% at two with 140/76. The two public libraries with larger numbers of records also loaned them free; the two systems with lower numbers levied a charge. Of those intending to borrow records, 29% went to libraries solely for that. Record users travelled further on average than did

all users. John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Buildings with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4; HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 23.

Users of Study Facilities

Of 48,500 questionnaire responses by users of 43 agencies of 9 public libraries in central England in October - November 1971, 5% of all users intended to study library books in 13 agencies (all with more than 40 such users each), ranging from 3% to 10% (roughly in accordance with the number of adult study seats available, from 6 - 188). About 1% of all users in these 13 public libraries were going to use their own books (0 to 2.6%). At 4 central libraries, 9% of those using library books for study were less than 15 years of age; 28% at other agencies. One-half the users studying in the library were full-time students. In a 1966 survey of 33 United Kingdom public library reference departments, 53% of users were students and half of these used their own books. From special counts kept by two central libraries in this study, the number of persons using study facilities in Easter and Christmas vacations was up to 25% higher than in the week of this survey (in term time). John N. Taylor and Ian M. Johnson, Public Libraries and Their Use: A Research Report on the Use of Public Library Building with Implications For Their Distribution, Location and Design (Great Britain Department of Education and Science, Library Information Series No. 4, HMSO, 1973) p. 2, 5, 23-24.

Vacation Allowance (See Fringe Benefits)

Visitors, Number of

In 1978, 979,868 persons visited the Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, 59% at the 17 branches, 36% at the Central library building, and 5% at the Central library drive-up window. The total was down 3% from 1977. Akron-Summit County (OH) Public Library, Annual Report: 1978, p. 9.

Volunteers

In 1978 the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County (OH) had 1370 volunteers (1000 friends, 170 teen-agers, and 200 "regular volunteers") who worked 11,375 hours, worth at least $60,000. In 1977, the Public Library had 518 volunteers who served 9000 hours. Library Journal 104 (April 15, 1979) p. 874.

In 1977, of 1804 US cities responding with information on the local public library, 476 said they were using volunteers. The average was at the rate of 65 paid staff to 1 fte volunteer; the smaller the population served, the lower the ratio. Details are given by population groups and geographic region. Barbara M.

Robinson, "Municipal Library Services," in International City Management Association, The Municipal Year Book: 1979 (ICMA, 1979), p. 67.

Work Analysis

In 1978, after 9 days of work sampling studies, it was concluded that the librarians of the San Diego (CA) Public Library Central Library were spending 40% of their time on professional tasks and 60% on clerical. After 13 days of work sampling studies of 51 professional librarians in the branches, they were found to be spending 30% of their time on professional tasks and 70% on clerical. San Diego (CA), City of, Financial Management Department, "Productivity Improvement Project: San Diego Public Library" (unpublished Report 78-548; San Diego, CA, Feb. 1979) p. 23, 28, 30.

In 1977, the heads of 30 Illinois public libraries of all sizes (selected because they were thought to be above average in children's services) were asked to indicate how they apportioned their time between three main areas; the mean average of their responses was 53% for adult services, 25% children's services, and 22% technical services. Selma K. Richardson, An Analytical Survey of Illinois Public Library Services to Children (Illinois State Library, 1978) p. 146.

In 1972-73, the work of over 200 librarians in five large English public libraries was recorded and analyzed. In total average terms, reference work took 33% of their time, book collection development 31%, supervision 24%, "servicing the system" (financial administration, statistics, maintenance of buildings, etc.) 8%, personnel administration 2%, and planning 2%. Great Britain Department of Education and Science. Staffing of Public Libraries (1976) v. 1, pp. 13-16, 27-28.

Young Adults

In February 1978 (?), a questionnaire survey was conducted of students in the English classes of a four-year senior high school of a Cleveland, OH, suburb; of 922 respondents, 912 used the public library in the last year, 640 (70%) in the last month and 2% not ever. Of those who used the public library, 66% looked for a book to read-mostly history (77%) and English (60%)-and 38% for homework (the reverse of their use of the school library), and 26% sought career information. Of the 922, 26% said they had read at least three nonfiction books in the past month for recreation; 54% spent two hours or more per week reading newspapers. Of all types of material, magazines were read most often, in second place was newspapers for boys and fiction for girls. About half said they bought what they read, 25% borrowed from friends, and 25% got them from the public library. The basis for choice of books to read were subject (70%), friend's recommendation (58%), on TV or at movies (42%), cover (38%), author (28%), teacher

recommendation (8%) and librarian's recommendation (4%). 51% read 0-3 hours per week vs. 45% who watched TV 9+ hours per week, but one-third read and watched TV 4-8 hours per week each. Vivian Wynn and Barbara Newmark, "Doing a Young Adult Readers' Survey: Results and Benefits," Top of the News 35 (1979) pp. 363-72.

VITA

Herbert Goldhor is Professor of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and has served since 1975 as Director of the School's Library Research Center. He was Director of the Graduate School of Library Science from 1962 to 1978. From 1952 to 1961 he was Chief Librarian of the Evansville and Vanderburgh County (Indiana) Public Library. Mr. Goldhor holds a bachelor's degree from Dana College (now part of Newark College of Rutgers University), a B.S. from Columbia University School of Library Service, and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He was coauthor with Joseph L. Wheeler of *Practical Administration of Public Libraries* (1st ed., 1962), and has contributed articles to various library periodicals.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS deal with any aspect of librarianship and consist of papers which are too long or too detailed for publication in a library periodical or which are of specialized or temporary interest. Manuscripts for inclusion in this series are invited and should be sent to: OCCASIONAL PAPERS, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Publications Office, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 249 Armory Building, 505 E. Armory Sreet, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

Papers in this series are issued irregularly, and no more often than monthly. Subscriptions for 1981 may be established for $12.00 per year. At least five papers will be issued annually, beginning with number 148 for 1981. Individual copies of current or back numbers may be ordered (prepaid) for $2.00 each. Beginning January 1981, issues from number 143 on will be $3.00. Send orders to: OCCASIONAL PAPERS, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Publications Office, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 249 Armory Building, 505 E. Armory Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Make checks payable to University of Illinois.

D.W. Krummel, Editor
Linda Hoffman, Managing Editor

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Hugh Atkinson
Charles H. Davis
J.L. Divilbiss
Kathleen Heim
Jerome Miller
Selma Richardson
Linda Smith